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The Flight of Time.

Time speeds away, away, away;
Another hour, another day,
Another month, another year,
Fall from us as the leaflet sere.
Time will our choicest strength invade,
The rose bloom from the cheek will fade,
The tresses from the temples fall,
The eye grow dim and strange to all.

Time speeds away, away, away;
Like torrents in a stormy day
He undermines the stately tower,
Uproots the tree and snaps the flower,
And tears from our distracted breast
The friends that loved, the friends that blest,
And leaves us weeping on the shore
To which they can return no more,

Time speeds away, away, away;
No eagle in the skies of day,
No winds along the hills can flee
So swiftly or so smooth as he.
Like fiery steed, from stage to stage,
He bears us on from youth to age,
Then plunges in the fearful sea
Of fathomless eternity.

Love's Belief.

I believe if I were dead
And you should kiss my eyelids where I lie
Cold, dead and dumb to all the world contains,
The folded orbs would open at thy breath,
And, from the exile in the isles of death,
Life would come gladly back along my veins.

I believe if I were dead,
And you upon my lifeless heart should tread—
Not knowing what the poor clod chanced to be—
It would find sudden pulse beneath the touch
Of him it ever loved in life so much,
And throb again, warm, tender, true to thee.

I believe if in my grave,
Hidden in woody depths by all the waves,
Your eyes should drop some warm tears of regret,
From every salty seal of your dear grief
Some fair, sweet blossom would leap into leaf
To prove death could not make my love forget.

I believe if I should fade
Into the mystic realms where light is made,
And you should long once more my face to see,
I would come forth upon the hills of night
And gather stars like faggots, till thy sight,
Led by the beacon blaze, fell full on me.

I believe my love for thee
(Strong as my life) so nobly placed to be,
It could as soon expect to see the sun
Fall like a dead king from his heights sublime,
His glory stricken from the throne of time,
As thee unworth the worship thou hast won.

I believe love, pure and true,
Is to the soul a sweet, immortal dew
That gems life's petals in the hour of dusk.
The waiting angels see and recognize
The rich crown jewel love of paradise,
When life falls from us like a withered husk

A SLEIGH BELLE.

Harold Brown's sleigh dashed merrily up to Harold Brown's door, and at that moment (she was the soul of punctuality) out came Harold Brown's only sister—a little woman wrapped in shawls and veils and worsted things from head to foot.

"Come along, sis," he shouts; and then, without waiting for her "to come along," he jumps from the sleigh, reaches the top of the stoop in three strides—he's a tall, broad shouldered, dark skinned, blue eyed young fellow—catches her up in his arms as though she were only a bundle, and in the twinkling of an eye she is snugly stowed away among the buffalo robes.

Crack goes the whip. "G'lang, Ned!" cries Harold. "Ned" tosses his head and paws the ground an instant to get the sleigh bells ringing properly, and off they go.

"Are you warm?" asks Harold of the bundle at his side.

"Almost smothered," answers the bundle, in an indistinct voice with a slight lisp.

"That's right, my darling," says the brother, who adores his pretty young sister—the only one left him of four. "I should tear my hair in wild despair if you caught cold. Mind you don't, for if you but sneeze once, be it the tiniest sneeze that ever was, home you go."

"Never fear, Har," rejoins the obedient small woman. "I promise, upon my word and honor, not to sneeze. I'll choke first. Ah! here we are," she continues, as they turn into Fifth avenue and take their place at the end of a line of sleighs, big and little, the largest of which stands unoccupied before the handsome and brilliantly lighted house of Albert Lee, merchant and millionaire.

"Yes, and here are all the rest," says Harold, adding, with a slight inflection of scorn, "excepting the Lee people. Of course it's the Princess Alberta who is keeping us all waiting"—forgetting, in the most manlike manner, that he had only that moment arrived himself. "She never was ready when she was a little girl, and I suppose she hasn't reformed in that particular, now she's a big one."

"Big!" repeats the voice from the mufflers, "why, she isn't a bit larger than I am."

"Well, she's a year older, anyhow, and ought to know better," replies Harold; "but I haven't the slightest doubt she's stopping to flirt with some one, or two, or half a dozen of her numerous admirers, utterly regardless of the fact that I—that is, you—to say nothing of forty or fifty others, more or less intimate friends, are freezing outside. Dan Van Rensselaer is buttoning on her gloves, or Will West is fastening the straps of her overshoes, or some confounded nonsense or other. Cora, it's my opinion that girl flirted in her cradle, made faces at her old loves, and smiled on the new. 'Alberta!'—and she won't let any one soften it to 'Berta,'" he went on, apparently warming with his subject—"what a ridiculous name for such a mite! for mite she is, and mite she will continue to be, for all her scornful looks and haughty ways."

"Oh, Harold!" exclaims the veiled voice, with as much indignation as is possible under the circumstances. "How unjust you are! She's not haughty—she's not scornful—she's lovely! She came to me herself yesterday afternoon—and I happen to know all the others had written invitations—and begged we would join her sleighing party. 'It's to be a real old fashioned affair,' she said, 'and I want my real old fashioned friends to come.'"

"Extremely condescending," interpolates Harold.

"And as for her name, she had nothing to say about that, as you, if you have one grain of common sense, must be aware—no more than you did about yours. And she'd rather be called 'Bertie,' a great deal; only her papa insists upon 'Alberta,' and consequently, like a good daughter, she insists upon 'Alberta' too. He wanted a boy when she was born, to be called 'Albert'—that's his own name, you know; and when a girl came instead, he said no girl should interfere with his plans, and he named her 'Alberta,' which is almost the same thing. And it's just as well he did, for he never had another child, girl or boy."

"Pity the boy hadn't come," grumbles Harold.

"For shame, brother!" exclaims the little woman, partly unfolding the veil that hides her dimpled chin and rosy mouth, that she may speak with greater effect. "How can you wish that there was a great stupid young man instead of that dear sweet girl? for she is a dear sweet girl, though you, I can't for the life of me see why—neither can Fred—choose to be angry with her."

"I didn't wish for 'a great stupid young man' in her place," explains Harold, with a short laugh. "That he would necessarily have been 'great and stupid' only feminine logic can prove; its beyond me. But if 'Albert' had come first, and Alberta, by some other name, second, she wouldn't have been an only child, as she is now, petted and indulged in every whim and fancy, until she imagines herself a queen and all the world her slaves."

"You said 'a princess' a few moments ago," says Cora, demurely.

"And perhaps she wouldn't be smiling on that grinning idiot, Dan Van Rensselaer—they say she's going to marry him, his fortune equaling her own, and his great-great-great-great-grandfather having been one of the very first Dutchmen that landed on these shores—and turning away from the fellow she has known from her infancy, and who has—Whoa, Ned, keep still! Why the deuce don't she and her train make their appearance?"

They don't make their appearance, and Cora begins to talk again.

"Harold, you wrong Alberta; indeed you do. It is you that are foolishly proud, not she. When she went abroad, she left us rich; when she came back, she found us poor; and yet she had only been home two days when she sought us out. And how did you receive her? In the coldest manner; and then raved and swore when she was gone—you needn't contradict me; I distinctly remember two very wicked words you said—because she didn't rush into your arms and kiss you at meeting, as she did at parting, three years before. Can't you understand, you horrid, splendid old boy, that what is just allowable in a girl of fifteen would be highly improper in a young lady of eighteen? And you've only called upon her once since her return—once in six long months; and pray what did your lordship do on that occasion? Scowled and growled and snapped at Louis Vance in such a ferocious manner that he told my Fred—poor Fred! what a pity they're taking 'count of stock to-night!—he actually thought," with a little chuckle, "you were losing your senses. And what's more, Mr. Harold Brown"—and the dimpled chin is thrust forward defiantly—"I think, and so does Fred, that it's your duty to apologize for the way you behaved that evening. And I don't believe she's engaged to Dan Van Rensselaer at all. That was only a rumor that floated over here from Paris, and I see no reason why you should accept it for the blessed truth any more than you do the thousand and one idle reports that are always floating about. And Harold, if you really love her, why don't you tell her so? Fred told me the moment he found out. But there! I sha'n't talk any more; it's no use."

"It is not," declares Harold, with emphasis; "for unless, by some unforeseen turn in the wheel of fortune, she becomes as poor as myself, and I don't believe the wheel contemplates any such turn, I shall never speak of love to Miss Alberta Lee."

"Rude, obstinate, wretched boy!" scolds the little sister; "I wash my hands of you. If you insist upon being unhappy, be so. Not another word do you hear from me to-night, for my breath is all frozen in my veil, making it stiff and uncomfortable, and I've reason to think, notwithstanding my promise to the contrary, my big brother, I'm going to sneeze."

"My darling," cries the big brother, fumbling in his great coat pocket, "I've another sky, or moon, or cloud, or whatever you call it—bought it as I came along for fear"—

"Har," interrupts Cora, solemnly, "if you wrap another thing about me, even if it be the finest gossamer, I shall cease to breathe;" and she twines the veil she had unfolded about the lower part of her face again, and relapses into silence.

"Here she is—and time, I think," says Harold, his olue eyes flashing with no pleasant light, as a laughing party ran down the steps of the Lee mansion and crowded into the empty sleigh. "And, thunder and Mars! that infernal Dan Van Rensselaer is at her side. G'lang, Ned!" savagely. And away they all start, laughing, singing and shouting as only young people sleigh riding on a fine moonlight night can laugh and sing and shout.

An hour's ride, and then a stop of an hour or two at an old fashioned hotel for a dance (the sole music for which was furnished by a very old violin) and a supper.

At the supper an enormous turkey presided, flanked by crisp salads, broiled quails, and the various pies of the country; but he, the turkey, didn't preside long, for he was soon reduced to much less than a skeleton; and then the sleighs were brought from the stable, and the heads of the horses turned homeward; and the good natured landlady and the red haired chambermaid, and Dan Van Rensselaer and his chums had all they could do in the way of searching for articles of wearing apparel, and helping on jackets, and holding shawls and cloaks, and tying veils, for at least fifteen minutes.

"Hurry up," at length shouts some one from outside, "if you want to get to the city before the moon turns her back on us;" and down stairs they go pell-mell, helter-skelter, and jump and tumble, and are lifted into the sleighs again.

Harold Brown grasps his own particular charge from the group as they reach the roadside, and carefully seating her in his sleigh, heaps the heavy robes around her and springs in himself.

Hundreds of silvery bells jingle together in pleasant discord, and away they speed for home once more.

"How lovely she looked to-night!" begins Harold, after a five minutes silence. "You needn't speak, Lal. After that warm room and the dance and the supper, it is more necessary than ever that you should be careful. All I ask of you is to listen. As a listener you can't be surpassed, although as a talker, like most women, you are apt to get things a little confused. But don't go to sleep, for that is an insult I can't and won't stand. Did you ever see such hair?—spun gold! And how charmingly she wears it! part in a wreath about her pretty head, and part floating free over her pretty shoulders. Blondes! There's only one blonde in the world, and that's Alberta Lee. Her skin is like the snow with the moonlight on it; and being beautiful because she is so fair, I suppose it wouldn't be fair in me to even dream of her turning Brown. Hi, Ned! Good heavens! the intelligent brute heard that dreadful attempt at a joke, and tried to run away. So-o-o, old fellow! I won't do it again. And she never spoke to me, Cora. And yet when we were boy and girl together I've stolen many a kiss from that sweet red mouth unreproved, and she used to call me 'My Harold.' Let me see—that must have been eight years ago. And then, as she grew older, she grew more shy; but I was 'Harold' still, often 'dear Harold,' until her father, who shows what an idiot he is, in spite of his years, by encouraging that greater idiot, Van Rensselaer, made that lucky hit in Wall street, and the whole family went abroad to learn how to play the aristocrat to humble friends at home. It's true I didn't go near her to-night. There were too many around her. 'The rose that all are praising is not the rose for me.' And the dance I should have liked to have danced with her, the dance we danced together in the 'long ago,' she gave to Louis Vance, the very man I came near knocking down one evening at her house for taking her picture from her album and putting it in his breast pocket, with some silly, spooney remark about his heart. How her mother glared at me as I snatched it from his hand! and she said, with a cool drawl: 'Pray, Mr. Brown, what is it to you?' Deuce take her lovely, exasperating, bewitching impudence! She well knew what it was to me, the golden haired lily-white little hypocrite! I suppose she'll marry that Van Rensselaer"—and he muttered something which didn't sound like a blessing between his teeth—"or some of his set, not one of whom is worthy to hold her fan, 'the bonnie wee thing,' as our old Scotch nurse used to say"—breaking off with what in a woman we would call a hysterical laugh. "I say, sis, are you asleep? You needn't say a word, my butterfly; just shake your head."

The worsted things and veils that formed the butterfly's cocoon moved slowly and with difficulty from side to side.

"All right, dear. I feel as though I must talk of her to-night, and to whom can I talk but you, my darling?—my little sister, who has never withheld her love and sympathy from me, God bless her! But, Cora, if any poor fellow had loved you all his life long, and you had led him to believe for many years that you returned his affection, and then, growing richer, as he, through no fault of his own, grew poorer—if you turned away from him and smiled upon those who were only his superiors in wealth and position, I'd disown you. Mouse of my life, I would indeed!"

"But suppose the 'poor fellow' never told his love when we met after a long separation!" whispers the "mouse of his life."

"In words, you mean? Pshaw! there are a hundred ways in which a man tells his love, and a woman knows every one of them by heart."

"But suppose," in another faint whisper, "that when she returned from abroad, she found him a man so much less manly than the youth she had left that he could stoop to believe that because he had become poor, as the world goes, she could forget the happy, happy days they had spent together, and—and cared for each other? Suppose that he lent a ready ear to silly reports about her—one, for instance, that she was engaged to be married to 'that idiot Van Rensselaer?'"

"Cora!"

No reply.

"Cora, I say!"

Perfect silence.

"You tormenting little thing"—shaking her gently with his strong right hand—"why don't you answer me? I won't give you a kiss for a week if you don't. There's something uncanny about you. Where's your lisp? You had one a short time ago; you know you did, Cora!"

"My name is Alberta, please, sir;" and the veil that had hidden her face flew aside, and a long tress of golden hair floated out and brightened the night.

The reins fell from Harold's hands. Alberta caught them skillfully.

"'Tis well," she said, "that in those by-gone days you taught me how to drive."

For one moment her lover gazed at her in open-eyed wonder. Then he gasped: "Great heavens! what a fool!"

"Thank you, Mr. Brown," said the fair one, with a smile.

"Not you, Alberta — thunder and Mars! no, but me, myself—to be so near and yet so far. What a consummate"—

"Skip the hard words; there isn't the slightest need of them," interrupted Alberta, mischievously. "Cora thought she'd like a ride in the big sleigh, and I hadn't the heart to refuse the child. Hope I haven't intruded, Mr. Brown? And now, as we're turning into our street, you'd better take the reins again."

"Alberta — Bertie — sweetheart, say something kind to me before we part," he pleads, grasping both the reins and the little hands that hold them.

"What shall I say, Mr. Brown?"

He bends his head and looks earnestly in her face. "Say 'Harold' first."

"'Harold,'" she repeats, with a saucy smile, and then wresting her hands away, she sinks back and leans her head on his shoulder, which droops to meet it, and goes on in a softened voice: "I'm not engaged to Dan Van Rensselaer, whom you, with charming consistency, call an idiot for being in love with me; and papa, papa, who is the dearest and best papa in the whole world, in spite of your impertinent remarks about him, cares nothing for wealth and position, compared to my happiness; and I myself, 'lily-white little hypocrite' to the contrary, haven't the slightest objection to turning Brown, my Harold,"

"God bless you, dearest!"

"Yes, yes, but don't kiss me just now, please. We're at our own door, and the light of the street lamp is falling full upon us, and there's dear old anxious papa peeping out, trying to catch a glimpse of his only son and heiress.

"Good-night," "good-night," resounded from every side as each particular sleigh started for that particular place to which its particular party belonged, with the exception of the sleigh in charge of the horse called Ned.

That remained in front of the dwelling of the "princess," while its happy owner, with Cora, his little sister, who had suddenly appeared at his side, on one arm, and Alberta, his pretty sweetheart, on the other, ascended the marble steps.

"Papa," called out Alberta, as they entered the hall, "Mr. Harold Brown has been behaving in a dreadful manner. He has called me all sorts of names, abused me most shamefully to my face, actually shaken me, and, worst of all, declared he wouldn't kiss me for a week. Send John to look after Ned—poor horse, he isn't to blame—and then I demand that you demand an explanation."—*Harper's Weekly.*

How a Woman Orders a Chest.

Hohokus writes: During our married life my wife has insisted that we couldn't keep house properly without a large chest, for bed clothes and odd traps. Last week I took the dimensions from her, questioning as follows:

"How long?"

"Well, say ten feet," and she held her hands about a yard apart.

"How wide?"

"Well, pretty wide, say six feet," measuring it on her apron.

"How deep?"

"Oh, have it deep, I guess eight feet will be about right."

Bridget arrived while we were at tea. "Sure, sir," said she, "that Ryan, the storekeeper, is here wid a small barn on a sthone boat. He's torn down both the gate posts drivin' in. I think it's a chist he calls it, and he says where'lyez have it?"

I've succeeded in proving by the original mem. of measurements that there was an error somewhere. The "chist" has a window in it, and contains the cow, calf and one bale of hay. Wife says she is going to find a man that knows how to build a chest and not make it large enough for a cattle barn.

A Case of Medical Skill.

Just now medical men in Paris are busy discussing a curious case which has come under the observation of the learned Dr. Verneuil. The doctor had a lad brought to him for treatment at the Hospital de la Pitie, who had swallowed by accident a dose of caustic potash. The terrible escharotic produced so tight a constriction in the gullet that no food would pass down into the stomach. Death from inanition must have been the result had not Dr. Verneuil courageously resolved to perform the dreadful operation known as gastrotomy. On the twenty-sixth of July, accordingly, he cut right into the lad's stomach, and inserted into it an elastic tube, through which food could be injected. In this way soup, fine chopped meat, mashed vegetables and drink were administered. On the tenth of September the young man recovered his health and spirits. He was able to go about and help the servants in the hospital, and seemed to have as much life and energy as he had before the accident. Between the eighteenth of August and the fourteenth of September he gained ten pounds in weight, while being fed through the hole in his stomach.

FIGHTING GRASSHOPPERS.

Efficient Aid Possible from the Government —$200,000,000 Annually Lost to Agriculture.

The question whether the Western States and Territories are to be peopled by grasshoppers to the exclusion of the white man, is one of some interest, writes A. S. Packard, Jr., to the *Tribune*. In the year 1875 it is said that 10,000 settlers left the State of Kansas, driven out by grasshoppers, the offspring of swarms which the year before traveled some 500 miles or more from the Rocky mountains. Locusts do not swarm in this way every year, but the intervals between their visitations have been shorter of late years than formerly. The great breeding places are in our Western Territories. The most extensive pastures are the fertile prairies extending from Minnesota to Texas. Government aid has been invoked in a convention of the governors of the afflicted Territories and States, and it is to be hoped that the national government will set on foot such inquiries by scientific men as will lead to practical measures in fighting the locust.

In dealing with this fearfully destructive insect, it is of prime importance to have a thorough knowledge of its breeding places, the frequency and extent of its migrations, and to seek for the connection between the direction of the wind and the meteorological phenomena, and the flights of the locust. The locust is quite or nearly as destructive in Africa, Asia and in southern Europe as in this country, but the laws of their migrations and their connection with meteorological occurrences have never been studied in those regions, and it remains for the United States, with its invaluable weather signal bureau, to institute, in connection with the scientific surveys of the West, investigations regarding the nature of the evil and the best means to overcome it.

It appears that locust years are years of unusual drouth; that these dry seasons come around every seven or eight years. In such summers grasshoppers breed in untold millions; the supply of food being short, they are forced to fly off hundreds of miles. For example, a swarm of locusts observed by Professor Robinson of the University of Kansas, near Boulder City, Colorado, traveled a distance of about six hundred miles to eastern Kansas and Missouri. Though the swarm was first observed at Boulder, it was then on its way from the north, and may have come from some part of Wyoming 200 or 300 miles northwestward or northward. We know enough of the winds in the Western States and Territories to lay down the law that the general direction of the winds in July and August along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains and on the plains is from the west and northwest, and accords with the eastward course of the locust swarms. The relations between the average direction of the winds and the migrations of the locusts have not been sufficiently studied. We need more light. Indeed, if we would intelligently study the causes of the excessive increase and migrations of the locust we would examine the meteorological features of the Western country, ascertain the periods of drouth and of undue rainfall, the average direction of the wind for the different months, in order to learn how far they correspond with the phenomena of locust life. That there are cycles of dry and hot seasons recurring at irregular intervals, while the general average may remain nearly the same, century after century, is supported, though it may be vaguely, by observed facts.

So the question arises, can the weather signal bureau after a while predict the coming of seasons of undue heat and dryness, and consequently can we predict locust years? It does not seem unreasonable to believe that we shall in the course of time be able to foretell with a good degree of certainty locust invasions, and be able to provide against the losses thus incurred. It will be seen by the reader that in studying the habits of the locust the observations of the meteorologists and entomologists must go hand in hand. The government has provided a well organized corps of weather observers, and we submit that a few competent entomologists should take the field under government auspices. Not only should the border States, especially Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa employ entomologists, following the liberal policy of Missouri, which for eight years has had a State entomologist, whose reports have proved of incalculable practical value to the people of that State, but the habits of the locust need first of all to be thoroughly studied in the Territories, particularly in those of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Dakota, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and the new State of Colorado. A commission of entomologists should be appointed to make a thorough study of the locusts in the Territories mentioned. It would seem that the recommendations made at the recent meeting of Western governors at Omaha to the effect that an appropriation be passed by Congress, and a commission be attached to the existing United States geological and geographical survey of the Territories (Hayden's), is the most feasible and economical method of securing the speediest and best results.

Let us for a moment look at the losses sustained in the United States from the attacks of insects. The annual agricultural products of this country by the last census amounted in value to $2,500,000,000. Of this amount we in all probability annually lose upward of $200,000,000 from insects alone—at least were it not for the attacks of insects our agricultural products would realize so much more. Prof. Riley avers that the losses during 1874 in Missouri from locusts exceeded $15,000,000. This would make the losses in other parts of the West at least twice as much more, or $45,000,000 in all. The estimated money loss occasioned by the clinch bug in Illinois in 1864 was over $73,000,000; in Missouri in 1874 it is estimated by Dr. Riley to have been $19,000,000. The average annual loss to the cotton crop from the attacks of the cotton army worm alone is estimated at $50,000,000. Adding to these the losses sustained by the attacks of about a thousand other species of insects which affect our cereals, forage and field crops, fruit trees and shrubs, garden vegetables, shade and ornamental trees, as well as our hard wood and pine forests, and stored fruits, and it will not be thought an exaggeration to put our annual losses at about $200,000,000.

If the people of this country would only look at this annual depletion, this absolute waste, which keeps her agricultural community poor, and which drags her backward in the race with the countries of the old world, they might see the necessity of taking effectual preventive measures in restraining the ravages of insects. With care and forethought, based on the observation of facts by scientific men, we believe that from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, or from one-quarter to one-half of this annual waste could be saved to the country. And the practical, most efficient way is for the States to co-operate with the general government in the appointment of salaried entomologists, and of a United States commission of entomologists, who should, perhaps, combine the results of the State officials and issue weekly bulletins, perhaps in combination with the reports of the weather signal bureau, as to the conditions of the insect world, forewarning farmers and gardeners from week to week as to what enemies should be guarded against, and what preventive and remedial measures should be adopted. The weather signal bureau, first suggested and urged by the late I. A. Lapham, was not instituted without ridicule and opposition, but it has saved millions to our commerce and agriculture. The maintenance of an entomological commission and the appointment of State entomologists, would involve comparatively little expense.

Another Indian Fight.

General Nelson A. Miles has had another severe fight with the Indians, and has gained another signal victory over them. The Indians consisted of bands of the Cheyennes and Ogallalas, under the leadership of Crazy Horse, and numbered between 600 and 800 lodges.

General Miles' command left his post on the twenty-seventh day of December, and proceeded up Tongue river, determined to find the village of Crazy Horse, which he knew to be located in the vicinity of Wolf mountains. His command consisted of five companies of the Fifth United States infantry and two companies of the Twenty-second infantry, and numbered about 300 fighting men. Through lack of transportation General Miles was compelled to employ a Montana ox train that happened to be at the post to transport his supplies. This train he sent out three days in advance of the departure of the main command, under charge of Major Charles Dickey, with two companies of the Twenty-second infantry and one of the Fifth infantry. After overtaking the train, with the balance of the command General Miles abandoned the wagons and drove his oxen, in order to have them at hand to assist in "pulling his train up the steep hills and through the deep canyons.

At the time of leaving the post there was a heavy snow on the ground, and severe storms, with intensely cold weather, obtained during the whole period of the expedition. The movement of the troops was necessarily tedious, and the hardships endured were, of course, very great. Still there were no obstacles that could for a moment daunt or deter General Miles. He had fully determined to hunt Crazy Horse in his retreat among the fastnesses of Wolf mountains, and after finding him to whip him. He has succeeded in both.

After proceeding some sixty miles up Tongue river he discovered signs of recent Indian encampments, and pushing on he struck their full force on the seventh of January. On the evening of that day quite a heavy skirmish took place, and on the eighth the Indians, to the number of 1,000 warriors, well armed and plentifully supplied with ammunition, appeared on his front; they gave every indication of being confident of their ability to annihilate the troops. General Miles attacked them, however, with his gallant little command, and by an admirable disposition of his force succeeded in gaining a decisive victory.

The loss of the Indians is hard to estimate, as they always carry their dead and wounded from the field; but it is known to have been great. The battlefield was covered with traces of blood. The Indians fought with great desperation. The battle was contested on very rough and broken ground, where it would have been impossible for cavalry to ride. The Indians were entirely on foot, and charged the troops repeatedly.

Officers and men displayed the greatest coolness and courage, and poured deadly volleys into the ranks of the "hostiles." Though outnumbered at least three to one they never once contemplated defeat. For more than five hours the battle raged as terrible as ever was witnessed on a battlefield. A heavy snow storm prevailed during a portion of the fight.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded: Killed: Corporal Augustus Rathbone, of Company A, Fifth infantry; Private Batta, of Company C, Fifth infantry; Private Bernard, of Twenty-second infantry; Private McCann, of Twenty-second infantry. Wounded: Private Rodenburg, of Company A, Fifth infantry; Private Danha, of Company H, Fifth infantry; Private Daily, of Company D, Fifth infantry; Private Diamond, of Company D, Fifth infantry; Corporal Thomas Rehm, of Company F, Fifth infantry; Sergeant Hiram Spanger, of the Twenty-second infantry.

General Miles pursued the Indians into the Wolf mountains as far as his limited supplies would permit.

The command returned to post in good condition, considering the terrible hardships it has endured.

An Extraordinary Story.

The New York *Herald* publishes an extraordinary story, of which the following is a very brief synopsis: Elizabeth Mary Sanxay was born in Mulberry street in 1827, and was married in 1841 to her cousin Louis Gordon Keith, a naval captain in the United States service. On the death of her husband she remained in Baltimore under the care of her cousin Archbishop Eggleston, who placed her in supervision of St. Vincent's Asylum for Orphans on First street in that city. The institution was formerly in charge of the Black Cap Sisters, who refused to retire until threatened with legal process. A year later Mrs. Keith and her infant daughter were kidnapped, and conducted by one Lovegrow to the Mount Hope lunatic asylum, where the mother was forcibly detained for seven years, being mourned as dead by her relatives. She finally regained her liberty through the interference of Archbishop Hendricks, and returned to her father in New York. In search of health she went to Williamsburgh, Va., where she was again kidnapped, and confined in a lunatic asylum for eighteen years. She was finally liberated by a military commission, appointed by Major-General Hancock, by which she was pronounced sane. Even then she was detained on various pretexts for some months, but was finally restored to her brother R. Selby Sanxay, who had been informed of her existence. The lady who is said to have undergone this terrible experience is now living in East Twenty-eight street, in New York city.

How We Take Cold.

Getting wet, and wet feet, occupy a very serious place in the list of colds; and there is no doubt that damp and cold applied to the general surface is the most efficient means of producing chill and vital depression, with congestion of the internal organs. It is necessary that cold be combined with moisture to produce this effect. Even if all the clothes on the body are wet, no harm will come so long as they are kept warm; and this suggests the very great value, to all persons liable to exposure to wet, of light waterproof overalls. They may either be put on to keep the underclothing dry; or if the underclothing has become wet, either by weather or by perspiration, they may be put on to prevent too rapid evaporation and consequent reduction of temperature, especially when the person is about to remain still after getting warm with exercise. In this variable climate, therefore, schoolgirls, governesses, shop and factory girls, and all women whose occupations call upon them to brave the weather, ought to carry with them complete waterproof mantles, made as light as possible, but extending from the neck to the ankles, which can be put on or not as required; and boys and men, similarly exposed, should carry waterproof overalls.

The Troops in Washington.

A *Herald* dispatch says: Anticipating a request for information from the special committee on the use of the army in certain of the Southern States as to why troops were concentrated in Washington, it is understood the President has instructed the secretary of war to answer that in November last, when the order was given for troops to come here, there was grave apprehension lest the negro population of the District of Columbia, then represented to be in great destitution, should attempt a raid on the treasury building and otherwise endanger the peace of the citizens of Washington generally. That there was great political excitement growing out of the Presidential vote, and the exigency demanded the presence here of an armed force which was brought here at very little extra expense over that of transportation, and that on the whole a change of station had been beneficial to the troops. Any political intent is disclaimed for the order bringing the troops to this city.

A Man's Work.

How best to utilize human labor, and at the same time to produce the least fatigue, is one of those interesting problems in industrial mechanics which every inventor of machines based on man power as a motor is called upon to consider, and to which every employer of men for the sake of their brute muscular strength is obliged to give some attention. It is a common error to believe that, in order to produce a given amount of work, a man always expends a given amount of power, and to recognize this is the first step toward a correct estimation of a man's muscular capability. Appropriate rests are absolute necessities to the human machine, and it is by intermittent, not continuous, effort that its best work is produced. One man laboring ten hours and taking intervals of repose will produce more force and accomplish more work with less fatigue than another laboring eight hours with shorter or less frequent rests, the actual time spent in working in both cases being equal. But on the other hand, during the periods of absolute work regularity is a necessity, a fact clearly shown by the government of soldiers on long marches, where the drum to which the feet keep time is a wonderful agent for repressing fatigue, simply because it insures regularity of motion. So also in rowing in a long race experience has proved the advantage of a clockwork regularity of stroke with a brief breathing spell between each pull. In fact it appears that men will naturally fall into this cadence, as witness the blows delivered by laborers with sledge hammers upon rock drills, and the peculiar timed "hum" which each will aspirate as his implement falls, or the tendency which sailors have to break into a cadenced singsong when pulling a standing haul on a rope. A more curious instance in this regard is found in the power of dancing; nothing but the repeated rests and the regular movements will explain the ability of women, to whom ordinarily a walk of a mile in length is a severe task, to dance during a period of five or six hours, and this at a time when nature is most exhausted, owing to deprivation of sleep.

The best application a man can make of his power is through his legs, for the muscles of those members are not only absolutely but relatively stronger than those of the arms. In other words, after work, the fatigue produced in both sets of muscles being equal, the leg muscles will have performed more useful labor than those of the arms. And further, the nearer we imitate a natural movement the better do we apply the power, therefore a walking motion of the legs, at a velocity equal to that of an ordinary gait, and applied to levers, is probably the most effacetous application of human force for steady work.

As to the absolute power of a man expressed in pounds to be lifted or in similar terms, exact data are obviously impossible, even for an average individual. An interesting series of experiments were conducted on this subject some time ago in France, and these, we believe, give a fair approximation. The heaviest load a man of strength can carry for a short distance is placed at 319 pounds. All a man can carry habitually—as a soldier his knapsack—walking on level ground is 132 pounds, and this is an extreme load, we should judge. Or he can carry an aggregate of 1,518 pounds over 3,200 feet as a day's work, under like circumstances. If he ascend ladders or stairs—as do hod carriers—then he can carry but 121 pounds continuously, and his day's work cannot exceed 1,232 pounds raised 3,200 feet high. With regard to the effort and velocity which a man can produce by pulling or pushing with his arms, it has been found that, under the most favorable circumstances and for continuous work, an effect exceeding from 26 4 to 33 pounds raised from 1.8 to 2.1 feet per second cannot be gained, and this is equal to about ¼ horse power.

Remarkable Cures.

Gen. A. J. Pleasonton's theories concerning the influence of blue and sunlight upon life and disease are attracting much attention. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* has recently striven to renew public interest in the matter by relating some of the remarkable cures which have been wrought by means of blue glass. For instance, two old friends of Gen. Pleasonton were afflicted with rheumatism in the forearms, from their elbow joints to their finger ends, so severe at times that they were unable to hold pens. They obtained a piece of blue glass and set it up loosely in one of their windows. For three days they bared their arms and held them in the associated blue and sunlight for thirty minutes. Each day brought them relief and at the end of three days the rheumatism had disappeared. A little child that had, from its birth, scarcely any use of its legs, was taken to play daily in a room where blue glass formed a portion of one of the windows. In a very short time it obtained the use of its legs, and learned to walk and run without difficulty. The correspondent gives a page from his own experience. "A lady of my family, about six weeks ago, had a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and for ten days raised more or less blood daily. She was very much weakened by the loss of blood, and considerably frightened withal. I obtained some blue glass and placed it in the window where she was in the habit of sitting, the blue glass constituting one-half of the lower sash of the window. The lady sat daily in the associated lights, allowing the blue rays especially to fall upon the nerves of the back of the neck for about an hour a day. The second day, the sun's rays being unusually strong, she got too much blue glass, and at night felt peculiar sensations in the back of the neck, among the nerves, and an unpleasant fullness in the head. These sensations wore off next day, and since then she has not remained so long at a time under the blue glass. But from the first she begun to grow stronger, her face soon gained its natural fullness, and in a week she was to all appearances as well as ever. Of course she was not cured of the trouble in her lungs in so short a time, but the soreness in her chest has passed away and she begins to feel well again." Another lady who had lost her hair sat under glass and regained it. Another—but a paragraph, like all other good things, must come to an end sometime.

Agricultural Prospects.

The farmer looks forward to the season of spring as that which must brighten or darken his prospects of a favorable harvest. The operations of agriculture are so varied, says an exchange, and depend so much on conditions of the weather, that anxiety regarding the planting season is always justifiable. The passing winter is being regarded as exceptionally severe by those not engaged in farming. Intense cold, heavy snows and rains, destructive floods and violent gales, have marked its progress and lent to its history a very sad interest in view of the loss of life along the coast and the devastation caused on the Ohio and other rivers. The season has presented to meteorologists one of those instances of sudden and extraordinary compensations by which nature adjusts the atmospheric equilibrium which has been subjected to a series of disturbances through several years. The extreme warmth of last summer resulted in many evils to the farming class. In the West the growing crops were injured by prolonged periods of drought or were cut down by the voracious swarms of grasshoppers, which divested some extensive districts of every trace of vegetation. The potato bug extended the area of its destructive operations from the Rocky mountains to Cape Cod. The various crops suffered in their several districts from an excess and a want of moisture, and the whole agricultural interests of the country felt the stagnation of business caused by our political uncertainties and the difficulties that arose out of the question of cheap transportation.

Now, however, a more cheering prospect presents itself, for, after the severe winter, we are pretty certain to enjoy a fine spring season, extremely favorable for farming operations. The heavy snows have brought to the soil important chemical additions which cannot fail to increase its fertility. It has also blanketed the face of the country eastward of the Mississippi with a good non-conducting covering, by which radiation of heat has been checked and vegetation consequently protected from the destructive effects of the intense cold. The larvæ of the grasshopper and potato bug have been probably destroyed in the regions where these insects are most destructive. Although a paragraph is being extensively copied from a Western paper to the effect that an experimental thawing of some masses of earth has proved that the grasshopper eggs have not been destroyed by the recent severe cold, no unfavorable deductions can be drawn from the fact, if it is a fact, because the conditions of the alleged test were peculiar to it and will not attend the natural and very gradual thawing out of the soil during the coming spring. It is possible that some regions thickly covered with snow may develop a grasshopper crop, but the great area of the northwest and west has not been so covered during this winter. Our political doubts are on the eve of being dissipated by constitutional means, and there can be no question about the early settlement of the transportation problem on a basis satisfactory to all parties interested. With these cheering considerations before us we look forward to renewed activity in the fields, which will be rewarded with abundant harvests when the year grows older.

Ruining a Bank.

The first national bank of Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, has closed its doors, the cashier, Richard T. Taylor, having absconded after a long series of forgeries, which have nearly absorbed the entire capital of the institution. An Indianapolis letter says: The defalcation is the largest ever perpetrated in the State, and the full particulars have not yet been disclosed. Taylor was in this city and sold $16,000 worth of exchange belonging to the bank to the Indiana banking company, $10,000 on New York, $3,000 on Louisville, and $3,000 on Cincinnati. He kept $10,000 and left $6,000 to the credit of the bank. He was last seen going toward the depot and said he was going home. His disappearance led to an examination of the affairs of the bank, and it was ascertained that he had taken out $25,000 of the reserve, and that the running money of the bank was $3,000 short. The bills receivable are about $62,000 short, and the supposition is that he discounted them and used the money, as many foreign bankers have lately been writing here making inquiries about the bank. His brother, Elmer Taylor, who is assistant cashier of the bank, received a letter from him explaining that the affairs of the bank were in a worse condition than one would imagine; that he had been forcing balances and deceiving the bank examiners for a long time, and had been paying dividends to stockholders without earning them. He took with him the general ledger, in which all the accounts of the bank were kept, and therefore it is impossible to tell the condition of the bank. The bank is the fiftieth national bank in the United States and the second in this State, and had a capital of $132,000 and a surplus of $18,000, making a total of $150,000. The deposits were probably a few thousands less. The bank is owned by rich farmers of the county, who know little about banking business, and Taylor has been cashier and general manager of it since

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 1., 1877

York county is troubled with horse-thieves and Chester with burglars, and the United States with Fraudulent Hayes for President.

If ever there was a blacker brace of hypocrits than the two below, mention them. The Pittsburg Post says of them that Morton and Sherman made speeches in the Senate on 20 ult., upholding the Electoral Commission in its declaration that Congress had no right to go behind the Returning Boards or throw out ineligible electors. Eleven months ago they both voted for a bill giving Congress this power; they both supported the Twenty-third rule, which allowed either house to throw out the vote of a State; and four years ago they voted to throw out the vote of Louisiana from the count because of frauds which pale before Wells' master-piece of scoundrelism. Morton and Sherman are fit defenders of the Commission and of old Wells. They are only consistent in their diabolism.

The Philadelphia Ledger, an independent journal, whose editor, G. W. Childs, is a warm personal friend of Gen. Grant, in commenting upon the unrighteousness of the decision in the Louisiana case, referring to sarcasm of the Republicans as to "the partizan votes of the seven Democrats on the Commission," the Ledger clears away such rubbish in these pointed remarks:

"That which will live in history and in the minds of the vast majority of the public is this: that the seven voted to look into the evidence, voted to take testimony, and voted to let in light, so as to get at the truth, and that the eight voted all the time to turn away from evidence, to shut out the light, and so to close the door upon all efforts to find the truth. The seven voted in a way to promote the great object for which the Commission was created; the eight voted in a way to make the Commission utterly useless for the principal purpose for which it has any reason for being in existence at all. The Senator, the Judge, the Presidential aspirant, the party that supposes the eyes of the American people can be closed to this vital aspect of the matter is making a signal and perilous mistake. The American people know what is honorable, fair, manly and just; and their ultimate decision always shows that they not only know, but that they act upon their knowledge."

The present senate of the U. S. consists of 46 republicans and 29, democrats. The next senate, which commences March 4, next, will consist of 39 republicans and 35 democrats, a very small margin indeed for Fraudulent Hayes if he should take the stolen office. The next house like the present one will be democratic. Both the senate and house, a few years ago, had a two-thirds republican majority, which has thus gradually dwindled down to near nothing in the Senate and to a minority in the house! What better evidence that the country is democratic, saying nothing of 250,000 majority for Tilden from whom the office of president has been stolen.

Two of Massachusett's most prominent congressmen, Messrs. Seelye and Pierce, both republicans, could not sanction the Commission's decision giving Louisiana to Hayes. There are more republicans in the same body who feel that it is a wrong and an outrage, but they lack the nerve to speak out. In another column of the Reporter we give the speeches of Messrs. Seelye and Pierce—let every honest republican read them.

LEGISLATIVE.

The legislature is still being bombarded with petitions in favor of local option.

Among the changes in the tax bill agreed on by the ways and means committee one is to include in the assessment, all horses over two years old, instead of over four years old; to strike out the clause taxing occupations and salaries and emoluments of office, and in lieu thereof impose a per capita tax of fifty cents on all males over twenty-one years of age that pay no real estate tax, and that there be no special tax collected for state purposes, but that each county pay an apportionment out of its treasury to the State.

The bill now pending in the legislature requiring prothonotaries of the several courts to keep separate dockets in certain cases, makes it obligatory upon those officials to keep in alphabetical order the names of all persons who may be found to be lunatics or habitual drunkards, and also the names of all persons or parties against whom injunctions have been granted, restraining them from selling or in any way encumbering real estate. These dockets are for the purpose of reference, and to facilitate the work of attorneys and interested parties. The bill will probably become a law.

Mr. Weaver presented petitions in favor of reducing the fees of notaries in Centre county. Several petitions were also presented by Messrs. Weaver and Alexander in favor of local option.

STILL RUMORS OF WAR.

The old county is still on the edge of war. The London Daily News of 21 ult., says it is rumored in Belgrade that Russia has informed Servia that she intends to cross the Pruth within ten days. The Times correspondent at Pera telegraphs that peace with the principalities is considered certain. The Vienna dispatch of the Times says news has been received that the Russians are actively working in Persia to induce the Shah to join them in the event of war. The inducement held out is the possession of disputed frontier territory. Shah does not appear to be altogether averse to the plan. The Turkish frontier is almost denuded of troops, and even with 20,000 soldiers whom the Shah can collect something might be done. The chronic differences between Turkey and Persia would furnish a ready excuse for a declaration of war.

Congress will likely pass a bill this week, providing for a new election, in case the count does not get through, which would be held in April or May, with President of the Senate acting as regent in the meantime.

Such President may be Ferry, it may be Morton, it may be Conkling, or some other. It may also turn out that the bull-dozers in the Senate would declare Fraudulent Hayes President, and that the House would act in accordance with the Constitution, if count fails, and elect Tilden, thus creating two claimants for the position. Either of the above things is possible, one or the other will happen by the end of the week.

——Foxes theatre in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire on last Sunday morning.

"Throw conscience to the devil and stick to your party," is what Thad Stevens said to Mr. Montelius of Union county, in the legislature, when the latter said his conscience did not permit him to support the election frauds that Thad and his followers attempted to perpetrate at the time of the Buckshot war. This is just what Bradly, Edmunds Hoar and the other radicals, members of the Electoral Commission have done, they threw their conscience to the devil and tried to steal the Presidency from Tilden.

Grant issued an order forbidding the white organizations in South Carolina to parade on 22, Washington's birthday.

The negro organizations however were allowed to parade on Lincoln's birthday. This was as little as Grant could stoop, and is one of the many disgraceful acts of the pardoner of whisky thieves. A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., of 23, says: The President having prohibited a parade yesterday, of the re-organized rifle and sabre clubs, Columbia passed the day in gloom. From the flagstaffs on the public buildings the stars and stripes floated at half-mast, draped with black crape. The same sad insignia was observable in many other portions of the city. Business was generally suspended, and the city exhibited the quiet of a Sabbath day. The citizens generally remained at home, except a few negroes, until about four p. m., when a number assembled at the public hall to hear an address by Judge T. J. Mackey, a distinguished Republican orator, on the life of Washington as contrasted with that of President Grant.

Judge Mackey stated that this was the first observance of the Twenty-second instituted in the State, and this was a failure to celebrate by the order of an envious President. In this, the first Centennial year, he said, the military had been ordered to fire on the citizens if necessary to disperse a parade, and the recorded orders at Washington would prove it. There was no excitement, and no observance in other parts of the State, except in Colleton county, where Grant was burnt in effigy.

Simon and Don Cameron's legislature has been in session eight weeks now, and not a single act passed for the governor to sign.

OREGON SCORED FOR FRAUDULENT.

The electoral commission has voted "8 to 7," that Oregon's Watts should count for Fraudulent Hayes. The vote was reached by the Commission on Friday afternoon; the vote of Cronin, certified as elector in place of Watts, the Postmaster, was rejected by the unanimous vote of the Commission. The partizan record of eight to seven then came into play again in accepting the vote of Watts. This gives Hayes three votes from Oregon.

The democratic members of the Commission voted to reject Cronin for Tilden because they were possessed of too much conscience to ask a vote for Tilden from Oregon, when that state was faily carried by Hayes, and shows that they did not act as partizans in which the opposition members of the Commission have been so shamefully wanting, and have voted all along without regard to justice and in a direction to make a downright steal of the presidency for Returning Board Hayes. But then while it was not right to give Mr. Tilden Cronin's vote much less was it right or lawful to count Watts for Hayes, because he was a postmaster and clearly ineligible under the Constitution. Upon the proposition to admit Watts for Fraudulent Hayes, the "8" republicans, of course, voted "yes," and the 7 democrats, true to the constitution and law in the matter, voted "no." All that Fraudulent Hayes was entitled to from Oregon was two electors. The republican members of the Commission, went back upon their former ruling and went behind the certificate in order to make sure of Watts. This ruling would have given Louisiana to Tilden.

Was there ever a set of men, supposed to be honorable, who displayed more willingness to make themselves infamous than Joe Bradley and his crew? Never! The hypocrites ruled one way to reach Florida-ruled differently to steal Louisiana, and changed programme in the Oregon case.

There are still half a dozen of cases of ineligible electors, the democrats will fight them all, and the republicans on the Commission will have to go on the record in every case.

THE SITUATION ON MONDAY.

The House had a stormy debate on Monday, ostensibly on the case of elector Morrell of this State, but in fact it covered the merits of the whole question, and especially the expediency and propriety of the Democrats delaying the count. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, made an excited speech in further criticism of the duplicity of the Massachusetts Hoar; but urging the Democrats to let the count go on and not fight the devil Radicalism with its own weapons. The scene at one time on the floor and in the galleries of the House, so intense and threatening was the excitement, reminded one of the preludes to the civil war in 1861. Speaker Randall succeeded in calming the irritation and a vote was taken on the Pennsylvania case, rejecting the vote of Boggs, Morrell's substitute. It was rejected by the House but sustained by the Senate, so the vote of the elector substituted by the Rhode Island Legislature for Corliss, the ineligible elector voted for on the 7th of November. The objections to him rather got the high joints on the hip. They are based on the decision in the Oregon case, and assert the election by the Legislature of Rhode Island was invalid because in the Watts case the Commission decided the remaining electors are authorized to fill any vacancy This is dosing the Radicals with Commission medicine, but it will be of no avail. When downright perjury and forgery rests easy on their stomachs what do they care for a mere question of consistency?

In considering the Rhode Island case there was another trial of strength between the supporters and opponents of continuing the count. Mr. Poppleton, of Ohio, moved, before the discussion commenced, that a recess be taken until this morning, but it was rejected—ayes 83 (all Democrats) and nays 178, embracing the votes of some sixty Democratic members. Subsequently Fernando Wood, of New York, who believes in "on with the count," moved to reconsider this motion for a recess and lay that motion on the table. He said he did so for the purpose of clinching the matter and preventing any delay in counting the electoral vote. This was carried 182 ayes to 67 nays—considerably more than two-thirds voting the count should go on. If this vote adheres, it places it out of the power of the minority to interpose dilatory motions.

The Rhode Island dispute having been settled, the two houses met again in joint session, and at half-past six referred the South Carolina returns to the Commission. The Democratic objections to the vote of the Hayes electors are—first, that there was no registration of voters in the State as required by the State constitution, hence the election was void; second that in November last there was not a republican government in the State; and third, that the election was held under military duress.

The two houses, after the South Carolina case had been sent to the Commission, resumed the consideration of the appropriation bills.

The Oregon decision was adopted by the republican senate, and rejected by the house—the two houses not agreeing to reject, it was scored for Hayes.

Many letters and telegrams are pouring in upon democratic senators and representatives from the middle and western states praying them to resist the all but accomplished Presidential fraud by every lawful means to the last extremity. On this account the ranks of the submissionists are preceptibly weakening and it may be that after all the president of the senate will yet become the next President of the United States.

Democrats who were present at the conference in Speaker Randall's room Thursday evening admit that they agreed to offer an amendment to the army bill to fix the maximum of the army at 17,000 men and to provide that none of the troops shall be used to uphold either of the dual governments in Louisiana or South Carolina, but they deny that they have any filibustering intentions to defeat the counting of the electoral vote.

A Washington special says that the Radicals in the Senate have decided on two plans to controvert the result of any filibustering policy in the House. One is to invite the House to a Joint Convention in the Senate Chamber, when Ferry will declare the result, whether all of the House is present or not. The other, is to elect Morton or Sherman as President of the Senate, and have Grant resign on Saturday. The vacancy contemplated by the act of 92 will then exist, to be filled by the President of the Senate until a new election by the people is held.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

HOW SENATOR CONKLING MIGHT HAVE DEFEATED THE LOUISIANA FRAUD.

Washington, Feb. 19.—It was reported this forenoon at the Capitol, when the House had agreed on a recess, that Senator Conkling was about to make a violent speech against the decision of the tribunal. The rumor spread rapidly, and filled the Senate, but the expectant crowds saw no Conkling in his seat when the debate began, and were led to believe that the report had been without foundation. The story of his threatened departure is told as follows, on good authority:

He did say on Sunday evening that he could not allow the Louisiana decision to pass without his earnest protest, as he believed there had been too much fraud in the State for the party to carry. It was also rumored that there were at least six other Senators on the Republican side who were ready to follow his lead, one of whom, it is said, had called on him early in the evening and pledged his support. Senator Conkling told him to call later and he would give him an answer. He did so, and was told that he still adhered to his first determination. It was therefore well understood when he went to the Capitol to-day by several who were in the secret that he would denounce the decision when debates opened. He was not present in the Senate Chamber at all during the evening session, nor did he appear with that body in joint convention. He remained during all the time in one of the committee rooms thinking the matter over.

During the reading of the long Democratic protest, which had been previously submitted in the House, Messrs. Evarts and Matthews were called out and informed of the threatened opposition from Senator Conkling. A combined attack was at once made on him with the result already known. He remained in the committee room and the Returning Board was endorsed. The Democrats, in figuring to night on what might have been, say the vote finally stood 41 to 28. Among the Republican absentees were Edmunds, who was really sick, Blaine, who had another sunstroke and was unaccounted for, and Hamilton of Texas. Conkling with six followers could have turned the scale by a majority of one, taking the list of membership as it was in the Senate to-day when the vote was ordered, though not figuring on a full Senate. They say that Mr. Conkling has lost the great opportunity of his life. His weakness at a critical moment will, it is alleged, ruin his influence with the new administration, while his surrender will cost him the respect and support of the liberals in both parties.

EIGHT TO SEVEN.

The New York Sun makes a timely suggestion to Senator Cameron, that his disputes with the widow might be settled on this plan, by submitting the case to a commission of fifteen, seven chosen by the Senator, seven by the widow and the odd man by the side which plays the sharper game. Suppose that the odd man be Mr. Justice Bradley; the Sun then unfolds how the thing would work:

The tribunal meets and with much solemnity announces its readiness to hear both sides. The widow, shedding many tears, tells her story, and astonishes everybody by submitting letters in Simon's own handwriting, containing explicit offers of matrimony. Morton, struggling to his feet, moves that these be not admitted as evidence. The Senator, he argues, is (1) plainly not a married man, and this undisputed fact is prima facie proof that he never intended to be married; (2) the Senator is, on his own declaration, not a fool, and nobody but a fool would think of marrying at his time of life—prima facie evidence again that the widow is a fraud. The commission by a vote of eight to seven, Justice Joe Bradley throwing the decisive vote, holds that it can not go back of Simon Cameron's present status of an unmarried man, and on this basis gives judgment against the widow, without so much as having read the letters.

FLORIDA TILDEN ELECTORS DECLARED ELECTED.

The consideration was resumed of the resolutions reported by the special Committee charged with the investigation of the recent election in Florida, and Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee, addressed the House. He stated that the minority had been treated with the greatest fairness, and any charge to the contrary was utterly untrue.

The majority resolution declaring that the Tilden electors were duly elected was then adopted—yeas, 142; nays, 82, a party vote with the exception of Mr. Purman, who voted in the affirmative.

Now that the Presidential election is practically decided, and the fabricated Republican majorities in the States of Florida and Louisiana are to go into history as the result of the elections in those States, it is well to look at the popular vote for President as it stands corrected by patent return boards. It is as follows:

Tilden, Democrat.	4,290,187
Hayes, Republican,	4,042,079
Cooper, Greenbacker.	78,369
Smith, Prohibitionist.	6,000
Total.	8,614,635

Tilden's majority over Hayes is 248,108; over all three of his competitors, 163,739. The total vote polled was 8,614,635. The total vote of 1872 was 6,457,315; that of 1868 was 5,716,788; that of 1864 was 4,034,789, and that of 1860 was 4,680,193. The vote of 1864 was reduced by the States in rebellion not voting.

The Altoona Globe says mines of lead and zinc ores in Sinking Valley, near Tyrone, are now being worked by eastern capitalists.

Nearly all the land along the line of the Allegheny river from Coudersport, Potter county, to Olean, N. Y., is said to be leased for oil purposes.

A party of sixteen tramps recently attempted to board a freight train, near Mifflin. A fight took place, in which the tramps were defeated and some of them arrested. The conductor of the train was badly injured.

A fourteen-foot furnace at Sharon recently made 325 tons of pig-iron in one week. This is said to be the largest make ever yielded by a fourteen foot furnace in the Shenango Valley. A new casting-house will soon be erected at this furnace.

The bill for compulsory education has passed the Ohio Legislature. The law will take effect on the 1st of next September, and compels all children in the State between 8 and 14 years of age to attend school at least 12 weeks in each year, not less than 6 weeks of such attendance to be consecutive.

Another. The Columbia Life Ins. Co. has gone up.

TILDEN'S BANK ACCOUNT.

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT TO SENATOR KERNAN.

HIS ACCOUNT CONTAINS NOTHING THAT NEEDS TO BE CONCEALED—NO ITEM IN IT RELATING TO OREGON—EFFUDIATES THE HARMONIOUS AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES.

New York, February 21.—Governor Tilden has sent the following communication to Senator Kernan:

"NEW YORK, February 21.

To Hon. Francis Kernan, Washington.

A telegram to the Associated Press, published this morning, states that harmonious agreement has been brought about between the Senate Committee, of which you are a member, and the Committee of the House, by which it has been decided not to go into an examination of my bank accounts of the Chairman of the Republican Committee on the other hand. I repudiate any such agreement and disclaim any such immunity, protection or benefit from it. I reject utterly the false imputation that my private bank account contains anything whatever that needs to be concealed. Under the pretense of looking for a payment in December, a demand was made for all payments after May and all deposits during nine months. The bank was repeatedly menaced with removal of its officers and books to Washington. A transcript of entries of private business trusts, charities, containing everything but what the Committee was commissioned to investigate, but nothing which it was commissioned to investigate, because nothing of that sort existed, has been taken with my knowledge to Washington.

Of course there is no item in it relating to anything in Oregon, for I never made, authorized or knew of any expenditure in relation to the election in that State or resulting controversies, or any promise, or obligation, or negotiation on the subject. Mr. Ellis, acting President of the bank, himself a Republican, some time ago told the Chairman of the Committee and several of its members that there is nothing in the account capable of furthering any just object of investigation.

I am also informed that a resolution was passed to summon me as a witness, but have received no subpœna. I had written before this telegram appeared requesting you to say to the Committee that it would be more agreeable to me not to visit Washington, if the Committee would send a sub-committee, or hold a session here, but that otherwise I should attend under the subpœna. As to this arrangement now reported, I have only to say I can accept decorum and decency, but not a fictitious equivalent for a mantle of secresy to anybody else. S. J. TILDEN.

VOICE OF TWO HONEST REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

MR. PIERCE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pierce said: The bill to regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President provides that where the decision of the commission is received upon two returns referred to, the counting shall, proceed in conformity therewith, unless upon objection being being made by a certain number of members the two houses shall concur in ordering otherwise, in which case the concurrent order shall govern. Objection having been made in due form to the report of the commission on the returns from Louisiana, we are brought face to face with the question whether the vote of that State shall be counted at all or whether it shall be counted for Hayes or Tilden. I would gladly avoid the responsibility of passing upon this question if, consistently with the duty which devolves upon me as a member of this House, I could do so. But the responsibility is one that cannot be avoided. It is as great and as solemn as that which rested upon the members of the commission whose report is now before us. We are prevented by constitutional limitations from shifting the burden of our responsibility in this matter to other shoulders. It must be sustained by each one of us, and so sustained as to satisfy his conscience and his sense of duty to his country. It is with great diffidence that I venture to dissent from the decision, or rather the recommendation, of the commission; but the rule which it has laid down for the determination of this question is one that I cannot concientiously indorse. The commission declares that it is not competent to take any evidence to show that persons other than those certified to by the Governor of the State, on and according to the determination of the returning officers of elections in a State, had been appointed, or that the determination of the returning officers was not in accordance with the truth and the fact. It could never have been intended by those who established this system of government that there should be no examination, no scrutiny of the returns of the electoral votes, as certified by the state authorities. The most careful conservator of State rights would never have objected to an examination by Congress, or by any other national authority, so far as to ascertain whether the electors who sent their votes here to be counted had been chosen and were qualified in the manner provided by the Constitution and laws of their State and of the United States In the case now under consideration an offer of evidence was made to show the commission that the returning board of Louisiana was not legally constituted, that the action of the board in canvassing the votes for Presidential electors was not in accordance with the laws of the State, and that certain of the electors certified to have been chosen were disqualified both under the provisions of State constitution and the Federal constitution. That gross frauds were committed in the canvass of the votes is admitted, I believe, by both parties, and it is also admitted that the Returning Board acted in the discharge of their duties in arbitrary and illegal manner. If these are not matters which the representatives of all the people, authorized by the Constitution to count the votes and declare the result, can inquire into, then this Government stands on a very insecure foundation. I cannot give my assent to any such declaration. It is contrary to good government, it is contrary to good morals, it tends to weaken the hold of the government upon the respect and confidence of the people; and the party which gets office by its adoption will be a party founded on a principle dangerous to the perpetuity of the Government. The evidence which has been presented here, and which the commission by a bare majority refuses to consider, shows a condition of things which justifies, and in my judgment requires the exclusion of Louisiana from participating in the Presidential election. It shows, if possible, a higher justification for such a course at this time than was shown in 1872 when the vote of the state was excluded by a Republican Congress. I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that in the action I now take I stand almost alone among my political associates here; but I should be recreant to my convictions if I neglected to place on the imperishable records of the House my dissent from the vote which it is proposed to establish.

MR. SEELYE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker: It is, perhaps generally true that in discussions so earnest not to say so excited, as this, neither party may be altogether right or altogether wrong. In the bitterest disputes each side may have somewhat to justify it, both sides, perhaps, being correct in what they affirm any only mistaken in what they deny. I suppose we should never have any contention among true-hearted men if each had a clear understanding of the ground occupied by the other. In this case of the Louisiana election it is to me quite clear that the charges which each party brings against the other are in the main true. No facts were ever proved more conclusively than the frauds and corruption charged upon the one party and the intimidation and cruelty charged upon the other. Which party went the farther and did the worse in this wrong-doing it would be hard to say. The corruption on the one side seems as heinous as the cruelty on the other side is horrible, and the extent of either does not seem limited, except as the necessities of the case did not permit or the requirements of the case did not call for more. I find it, therefore, impossible to determine which of the two sets of electors sending their certificates from Louisiana voices the actual will of the people of that State in the late election; and it is equally beyond my power to admit the propriety of accepting either. I cannot exaggerate the reluctance with which I differ from the wise and candid men—wiser and more candid men it would be hard to find—who have pronounced the judgment of the Electoral Commission upon which we are now to vote. I acknowledge, I think I appreciate, the strength of their position. We cannot be too jealous of the constitutional right of a State to choose its Presidential electors in such manner "as the Legislature thereof may direct." We cannot be too careful of Congressional interference with the duly accredited results of such a choice. Whether we like or dislike it, the right of a State to choose its electors in its own way and to ascertain and certify thereto in such forms as it may prescribe is beyond our control, I admit all this as a technical statement of a clear principle of our Constitution a principle as wise as it is clear. But there are cases where the summum jus becomes the summa injuria, cases where the law strictly interpreted and strenuously enforced works out a result which contradicts all law, and in such cases equity lays the letter of the law aside and lifts its voice in judgment as the sovereign spirit of the law, the spirit of righteousness and truth, determines. Precisely such a case seems to come before us in the pending issue. Granted—and this seems beyond dispute—that the Electoral Commission have strictly and accurately applied the Constitution and the laws to the question laid before them, yet what if the very principle on which the Constitution and the laws must ultimately rest becomes thereby subverted? Granted that the decision reached is fairly within the bond, yet what if the pound of flesh cannot be taken without its drop of blood. What if this jealous care of the rights and prerogatives of a State shall so foster faction and blunt the sense of justice and increase the prevalence of fraud that the very foundation of rights shall disappear? "No nation," said Niebuhr, "ever died except by suicide," and the suicidal passion is engendered not so much in arbitrary statutes of a government as in immoral practices of a people which the Government does not punish and cannot restrain. It is because I fear that the strict and accurate interpretation of the Constitution applied to the electoral vote of Louisiana would imperil that vote in the future and increase the very dangers which the Constitution intended to avoid that I am unable to concur with such an application.

A FEARLESS MAN'S OPINION OF JUDGE BRADLEY.

In the Senate, Mr. Bogy of Mo., said that telegrams were sent from Washington to Florida immediately after the election which meant fraud. That fraud was not so plain and direct as in the Oregon case, because the man in Oregon was new in the business. The telegram from Washington to Florida emanated from men of more experience in fraud and rascality. The Electoral Commission, in the case of Florida, laid down two rules for its guidance: First, that they would not investigate anything which had transpired before or preceding the return made by the Governor excepting in relation to the eligibility of electors. Their decision left that question open for investigation by a vote of 8 to 7. It was of course believed by the whole country that the same rule would be applied to Louisiana, yet we know that but yesterday that decision was reversed. We know a member of that Commission but yesterday changed his position upon that subject, and while it was competent in the State of Florida to go behind returns to examine whether electors were or were not eligible under the constitution of the United States, and when the motion was made by the senator from Deleware (Mr. Bayard) to apply the same rule to Louisiana, a decision was rendered. The name of that man who changed his vote upon that Commission (Justice Bradley) will go down to posterity disgraced. His name will be associated with Marleborough and Jeffreys, and it never will be pronounced without a hiss from all good men in this country.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed at public sale on Thursday, MARCH 15th.

at the late residence of W. W. Love, deceased, 2½ miles west of Centre Hill, he following personal property, viz: 2 work HORSES, one 4 year old MARE with foal, 1 3 year old colt, 1 spring colt, cows, young Cattle, 1 breeding Sow, 1 plantation Wagon, 2 spring Wagons, 1 Carriage, 1 family Sleigh, Bob-Sled, hay Ladders, horse Rake, machine Horse Power and Shaker, Plows, Harrows, Millmoun Cultivator, small Cultivators, Corn-planter, Grain Drill, field Roller, wind Mill, hay Fork, Rope and Pullies, 2 setts Tug Harness, Breechbands, Front Gears, 1 sett double Harness, Hay by the ton, Corn by the bushel, Cross cut saw, Copper kettle, 1 Spear's anti-Clinker Coal stove, 1 Tenplate stove, 1 Coal stove, meat Stand and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock when terms will be made known by

JANE LOVE,
G. M. BOAL,
Admr's.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the undersigned in Milroy, Armagh twp. on TUESDAY, MARCH 13th, the following described valuable personal property to wit: 4 GOOD WORK HORSES, 1 3-year old Colt, 2 2-year old Colts, 1 sucking Colt, 6 HEAD MILCH COWS, all fresh, 1 3-year old Bull, 5 head young Cattle, 4 breeding Sows, and Hog, 5 Shoats, 4-horse wagon, 2-horse wagon, Spring wagon, Junior Buckeye Reaper & Mower, Buggy, pair Bob-sleds, Sleigh, Family Sled, Hay Rake, Field Roller, Rough and Ready Cornplanter, 2 double Cornplows, 3 Excelsior Plows, 3 Heckendorn Plows, Barshear Plow, 3-horse Cultivator, 2 2-horse and 1 1-horse Cultivators, Shovel Plow, 2 Joint Harrows, Square Harrow, Hay Fork, Rope and Pulleys, 2 setts Hay Ladders, 2 setts Manure Boards, Forks, Rakes, Cutting Box, pair light double driving Harness, 2 setts single Harness, pair heavy Quiler Breechband Harness, 2 pairs Lead or Front Gears, 6 setts Plow Gears, Team Saddle, 6 setts Flynets, 5 Scotch hair faced Collars, 6 straw Collars, 3 pairs Check Lines, 8 Bridles, 10 leather Halters, Choke Straps, Martingales, 3 setts spreaders, 2 3-horse patent Clevises, lot of Double and Singletrees, Lot of Cable, Log, Boom, Fifth, Carrying Bread, Butt and Cow chains, Grindstone, Iron Kettle, Sausage Stuffer, Lard Press, Meat Vessel, lot of seed Corn, together with various other articles not mentioned. Also grain in the ground by the acre. TERMS—$5 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of 6 to 12 months will be given, with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

22 feb JOSEPH K. SHIRK.

PUBLIC SALE.—:

The undersigned will offer at his residence near Old Fort,

On Thursday, March 8th, 1877.

1 GOOD DRIVING MARE, 4 years old, 2 year old colt, 2 cows, 2 year old bull, 2 head young cattle, 1 new spring wagon, Reaper & Mower, Cornscraper, plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Rakes, Forks, Chains, Harness, Plow gears and other gears, Land roller, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known. WM. K. HENNEY.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The first session of this Preparatory School will open at CENTRE HALL, on THE LAST THURSDAY, (29) in April, 1877, and continue ten weeks. Students of both sexes will be prepared for College, Teaching and Business. Tuition from $5 to $8 per term. Board per week, $2.50 to 2.75.

Address,
G. W. FORTNEY.
15feb 3mo Howard, Pa.

A goodly number of the Van Valzahs of the present generation are well known to Pennsvalley people—several of them have lived and practiced among us inside the last thirty years. The whole connection—present and past—seems to be deeply imbued with an Aesculapian nature and a love for the science of medicine, which will be seen from the article below which we clip from the Mifflinburg Telegraph:

Dr. Robert VanValzah, of Buffalo X Roads, Union co., Pa., was the father of four sons, as follows:

1. Dr. Robert Van Valzah, of Mifflinburg, Pa.
2. Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, of Lewistown, Pa.
3. Mr. John A. Valzah, of Buffalo X Roads, Pa.
4. Mr. William Van Valzah, of Buffalo X Roads, Pa.

Dr. Robert Van Valzah, of Mifflinburg, Pa., had seven sons, five, physicians, as follows:

1. Dr. Robert F. Van Valzah, of Spring Mills, Pa.
2. Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, of Boalsburg, Pa.
3. Dr. John H. Van Valzah, who did not practice.
4. Dr. Sam'l B. Van Valzah, now of Durand, Ill.
5. Dr. S. L. Van Valzah, now of Mifflinburg, Pa.

Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, of Lewistown, had four sons, three of them doctors, as follows:

1. Dr. Robert Van Valzah, of Freeport, Ill.
2. Dr. Howard Van Valzah, now of Lewistown, Pa.
3. Dr. John Van Valzah, of Freeport, Ill.

Mr. Wm. Van Valzah, of Buffalo X Roads, had four sons, two of them physicians, as follows:

1. Dr. Robert T. Van Valzah, now of Ashland, Pa.
2. Dr. William Van Valzah, now of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Peter Wilson, of Spring Mills Pa.,—a daughter of the first named Dr. Robert Van Valzah—had three sons, one a doctor, as follows:

1. Dr. Robert Wilson, now of Clearfield, Pa.

Dr. Robert F. Van Valzah, of Spring Mills, Pa., son of Dr. Robert Van Valzah of Mifflinburg had four sons, two of them doctors, as follows:

1. Dr. Frank Van Valzah, now of Spring Mills, Pa.
2. Dr. Harry Van Valzah, now of Clearfield, Pa.

Only three of the descendants adopted other professions, as follows:

1. Rev. James Wilson, son of Mrs. Wilson, above named, a Presbyterian minister, now of New York city.
2. David Van Valzah, son of Dr. Thomas Van Valzah of Lewistown, now of the U. S. Army.
3. Robert Van Valzah, son of William Van Valzah of Lewistown, Pa., dentist, now of Terre Haute, Ind.

This is the only family of the name in the United States. The father of Dr. Robert Van Valzah of Buffalo X Roads was among the Dutch settlers in the state of New York from Holland, and Dr. Robert was the only son with children. From him therefore, all the descendents in this country originate. The Doctor left his home in the state of New York nearly one hundred years ago and located at what is now called Dry Valley, in Union co., this state. He arrived at the river penniless and put up with Mr. Baty for the night, who, the next morning, kindly furnished him with 25 cents to pay his ferry toll over the river. For this kind act, one of the daughters of Mr. Baty, slightly wanting in mental capacity, was afterwards cared for in his own family during his lifetime, and afterwards on the old farm at Buffalo X Roads until her death, in 1875 according to his will.

Three more of the Mollie Maguires have been convicted of murder in the first degree, the crime in this case having been committed many years ago, and almost forgotten, save by the officers of the law who have at last brought the murderers to justice. The trial was in Columbia county.

GRANT'S VIEWS OF THE LOUISIANA SITUATION.

Neither of the State Governments in Louisiana and South Carolina will be recognized by President Grant. He thinks it would be improper for him to fix a Southern policy for his successor, and thus embarrass him. If he were to recognize Republican Governors, they would have to be sustained by military force, and he thinks the entire people are tired of military being employed to sustain a State Government. He says: "If a Republican State Government cannot sustain itself, then it will have to give way; if a remedy is required, let Congress, and not the President, provide it."

SOUTH AMERICAN GUERILLAS DEFEATED.

Panama, February 16.—The State Government has received intelligence from official sources that at Sabaneta, near Soata, State of Santander, the Guasca and General Wilches. The losses were 400 killed, 300 wounded and 300 prisoners. The States of Santander, Boyaca and Cundmamarca are thus left free and 500 men disengaged to invade Antioquia.

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot, for Sale.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Kerlin on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

DUNKLE & AUMAN.

—:o:—

House, Sign, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

Respectfully announce that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, in the neatest and best style. All kinds of

GRAINING,
PAPER HANGING,
AND CALCIMINING,
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Calcimining a specialty. All orders by mail receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges most reasonable.

J. N. DUNKLE & CO.,
16 feb tf. Spring Mills, Pa.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

ARCH STREET, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

DEAR SIR:—Since the close of the exhibition, the St. Cloud has been repainted and frescoed, parlors re-furnished, new carpets, &c. The house in all its appointments is unsurpassed for comfort; the culinary department being excelled by none. During the Centennial the St. Cloud adhered to its regular rates, and endeavored to extend the same comforts to its patrons as it had previously; in this particular it stood alone.

Mr. G. W. Mullin has associated with him his son, Geo. K. Mullin, and Edward L. Bean, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., under the firm name of G. W. Mullin & co.

Thanking you for past patronage and hoping to extend the hospitalities of the St. Cloud with the same encouragement as in the past, We are, respectfully,

$3 00 PER DAY. G. W. MULLIN & CO.
JOSH. D. BAKER, Room Clerk. J. T. STYLES, Cashier. Jm

Valentines & Co's New Store!

Valentines & Co.'s
STORE.
Humes' New Block
BELLEFONTE, PA.

New Store,
New Goods,
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
Fair Dealing,
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats,
Caps,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Wooden and
Willow,
Glass and
Queensware,

All new and desirable goods at prices below what you are in the habit of paying. We have one price, never misrepresent anything and makegood goods a speciality; it will prove to your advantage to satisfy yourselves by personal inspection that the above statement contains nothing but facts.

Country Produce taken in trade at full market value.

VALENTINES & CO.S, Prop'rs.
H. HERMAN, Manager. 18jan

Call and see us. We study to please.

New FIRM—New Enterprise—
NEW GOODS.

IsaacD. Boyer

(SUCCESSOR TO B. F. PHILIPS.)

AARONSBURG, PA.

We have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where we purchased at CASH PRICES, a full line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, WILLOW WARE, and a general variety of MERCHANDISE.

We do not deem it necessary to state prices here, but invite you to come and see us and we will convince you that we have as fine a lot of goods and sell as cheap as any house in Centre county. nov 16y

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY MAR. 1,' 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 893, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Secr. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. & A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. P. HERLACHER, Secr. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ABNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Samuel Wilson of Harris, intends moving to Virginia.

—Wm. M'Farlane of College tp, a few days ago sustained a fracture of the thigh as he attempted to step into his buggy; the horse started, throwing Mr. M'Farlane to the ground, was the cause.

—Sam. Shoemaker, of Bellefonte, well known through here, as driver on the Milroy stage line, died on 27 Jan., of hemorrage of the lungs.

—Any of our subscribers who change post-offices this spring should not neglect to inform us, so the Reporter can be sent them accordingly. Always *give old address* in informing us of a change. tf.

—Many young people get married during the winter and set up house-keeping in the spring. They all look ahead to a nicely furnished home, and of course with a view to have it thus at least expense. To all such, we say, go to Brechbill's, at Bellefonte, who has the largest and best stocked furniture rooms outside of the cities. His stock comprises every thing you may wish in his line—city or home-made Parlor suits, or single articles,—at all prices. Mr. Brechbill has reduced his prices from 25 to 40 per cent—make a note of this.

—Zeb. Krise, of Centre Hill, has purchased Howard Harkins' property in this place.

—CHANGE OF APPOINTMENTS.—There will be preaching in the Lutheran church at Churchville, March 18, at 10 o'clock, instead of 2 o'clock. In Centre Hall on same day, at 2, p. m. instead of 10 a. m. Let all observe the change.

—The market reports speak of the tendency of provisions as "downward." What more natural?—Ex. We might add that occasionally they have a tendency to be "thrown up," too.

—In speaking of provisions we are reminded here of another good one in that line—you can get the best of all kinds of provisions at Sechler & Co's in the Bush house block.

—A heavy snow fell on Friday night, to the depth of about 12 inches—it came down in monstrous flakes, and hung like a sheet over trees and shrubbery; and causing considerablp slush since.

—The Pennsvalley Banking Comp., intends erecting a three story brick-building the coming summer.

—To anyone suffering with a cold or cough, we would say attend to it in time by procuring a bottle of "Green's compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot," it is pleasant, safe and sure, and costs only fifty cents. F. Potts Green, Bellefonte, Pa., sole proprietor.

—We were exposed last week to a pitiless storm, that wet our feet and steckings and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet in hot water, wrapped us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a splendid medicine—pleasant to take and did the job. We slept soundly through the night and awoke well the next morning. We know we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitate to recommend it to all who need such a medicine.—Tehuacana (Texas) Presbyterian.

—We hear a rumor of a case of poisoning, in the mountains back of Georges Valley. A Mr. Parker who died there about two weeks ago being the victim. Mr. Parker becoming ill, Dr. Mingle was sent for, who found the patient in a condition indicating he had taken poison, and he left an emetic, and rumor has it that after the doctor left, poison was again added to the medicine. Mr. Parker is dead and buried and we trust that there may be no foundation for the above horrible rumor. The matter needs clearing up.

—Penn twp, elected the following officers on 20 ult.: Judge, Wes. Hartman. Inspectors, Jacob Alter, P. H. Stover. Assessor, Wm. Kerstetter. Assistant Assessors, A. Hosterman, John Smith. School Directors, Sam'l Nees, Dan'l S. Kerstetter. Supervisors, John Keen, Wm. Wert. Overseers, G., W. Harter, John Bair. Auditer, Geo. W. Stover, sr. Town Clerk, A. C. Musser. Constable, M. Lamey.

—We learn that on Friday night 16 ult., a Planing Mill belonging to Messrs. Dauberman and Eyer, in New Berlin, was destroyed by fire, together with furniture, machinery, tools, etc. The property was insured.

—No wonder the people have confidence, when the best physicians are prescribing Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in all cases of Cough, Cold, etc.

—A new Trotting Buggy and new Harness will be sold together for $110. Can also be bought separate. Apply to WM. A. CURRY, Centre Hall. 1mar1m

—Those of our patrons in arrears, will do us a favor by sending all, or at least part, of sum due, between this and April 1st. tf

—Ahead, ahead, at Sechler's, for the largest, best and cheapest assortment of canned and dried fruit, teas, coffee, sugar, cured meats, &c., &c.

Elizabeth M'Clintic's sale, Earleystown, March 1.

Hugh Larrimer's sale, Centre Hill, March 2.

Sale, real estate, of J. Boyer, dec'd, Potter twp, March 3.

B. Stam's sale, near Boalsburg, on 7th March, farm stock.

—Wm. R. Henney's sale, near Old Fort, March 8.

Sale at H. C. Beamer's, Spring Mills, by D. C. Keller, March 9.

Jos. K. Shirk's sale, Miles—, March 13.

—C. C. Keller's sale, Centre Hall, March 14.

—Judge Love, dec'd, sale, near Churchville, March 15.

—Brillinger's sale, Lumber, Decker valley, March 16.

—Sam'l Bane's sale, near Millheim, March 15.

—Sam'l Hess, jr., sale, near Pine Grove, farm stock, March 15.

—Wm. Colyer's, sale, in the Loop, March 17.

A. D. Rishel's sale, Centre Hill, March 20.

Mrs. Martha J. Kepler's sale, near Pine Grove, 21 March.

—Sale of personal property of Sam'l Huston, dec'd, Potter tp., March 22.

—PUBLIC SALES.—Mr. George Koch, of Centre Hall, has first class ability in crying sales. If you wish a good sale, you must have a good Auctioneer, and if you employ Mr. Koch, he will render the utmost satisfaction, and at the most reasonable charges. Apply to him early if you wish to secure him. George is fully up to the business from past experience. 18 jan 3m.

—Oysters by the quart at Spicher's cash store, Centre Hall, Pa. tf

FARMS TO LEASE.—
The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement, 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART,
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa

—SUNDAY SCHOOLS!—Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the BEATTY PIANO, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., has always made very liberal deductions on his instruments to Sunday schools and other religious purposes, we would therefore advise such as are without one to address him in regard to it before purchasing one, as they are said to be a very superior and durable instrument. See his advertisement. 1m

—Haines twp. elected the following officers:

Justice, Henry Reinhart. Constable, John Ketner. Supervisors, John Rote J. C. Stover. Overseers, Adam Bartges, John Hubler. School Directors, J. P. Coburn, Cern'l Bower. Assessor, J. W. Russel. Asst. Assessors, John Orndorf, jr., Wm. Condo. Judge, Sam. Burkert. Inspectors, A. J. Hosterman, S. Diehl. Auditor, Mich. Feidler. Town clerk, T. J. Mingle.

—Miles twp. elected the following officers:

Justice, W. H Corman. Supervisors, Jac. Brumgard, Josse Long. Constable, J. T. Waite. School Directors, H. G. Royer, M. W. Kramer. Judge, John Mallery. Assessor, S. M. Winter. Asst Assessors, J. B. Shafer, Geo. Brumgard. Inspectors, S. C. Roush, Jacob Burkert. Auditor, Jos. Miller. Town-clerk, J. K. Weaver.

—John T. Lee has taken charge of the blacksmith shop, lately of C. E. Peck, and will carry it on, under experienced workmen, in all its branches, in connection with his carriage and wagon manufactory. Mr. Lee is an experienced mechanic, and puts out some of the best made and most substantial rigs in the county, at prices as low as anywhere—he warrants all his work, and uses none but the best material. If you wish a well-made wagon, buggy, sleigh, sled, or anything else to hitch a horse to, call on Mr. Lee and he will "do it up brown" for you, or any other color.

—The reputation of Sechler & Co., for best groceries gains with each day. They deserve it all, and are gaining customers every day by fair-dealing in every respect. Give them a trial farmers and all housekeepers.

Frenchmen are eating more and more horse flesh. The first horse butcher in Paris opened his shop in 1866. Last year 9,000 horses, 643 asses, and 34 mules were eaten in France. A philanthropic Frenchman has offered 1,000 francs and a medal to the first horse butcher who shall establish himself in London.

MARRIAGES.

On 15 ult., near Orangeville, Mr. David Swartz, son of Michael Swartz and Miss Milly Filby.

On the 15th, by Rev. Tomlinson, Chas. Bower and Miss Julia A. Musser, both of near Aaronsburg.

On 30 Jan., by Rev. Thos. A. Robinson, Francis Harshberger to Miss Elizabeth Breon.

On 22, Feb., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Michael Shires, to Miss Vienna M'Cormick, both of Potters Mills.

On Feb. 22, by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. Robert H. Reed, of Patton twp, and Miss Mary C. Kelley of Benner township.

DEATHS.

On 24, at Centre Hall, Urza Rosina, son of Abraham Tobias, aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

On 24 ult., in Georges Valley, of consumption, Miss Sarah Hannah, consort of James Hannah, aged 42 years and 9 days.

On 15 ult., in Benner twp, Wm. Calvin, son of Jacob Fishburn, aged 14 years, 11 months and 1 day.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentory on the estate of Samuel Huston, late of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JAS. P. COBURN,
1 mar 6t Executor.
Aaronsburg, Pa.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1876 to Jan. 1st 1877.

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

	DR.	
Jan 1, 1877. To amount outstanding taxes, January 1st 1876		$37,986 96
To amount taxes assessed for 1876		35,015 49
To amount from Commissioners of Centre county		13,036 51
To amount received from Unseated Lands		3,780 25
To amount received from Redemption of Unseated Lands		1,206 12
To amount transferred from Military Fund		71 73
To amount in hands of Attorneys for collection prior to 1874		375 41
To amount balance due Treasurer at settlement		4,790 63—$96,214 00
Jan. 1st 1877.	CR.	
By amount outstanding Taxes Jan 1 1877		$42,428 60
By amount warrants paid		50,071 32
By amount exonerations and Commissions allowed Collectors		1,704 08
By amount Stationery for Treasurer's Office		10 00
By amount Treasurer's Salary		2,000 00—$96,214 00
By balance due Treasurer		$4,790 63

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

	DR.	
January 1st, 1877. To balance received of Treasurer Mitchell		$1,160 82
To amount outstanding Taxes, January 1st 1876		5,618 15
To amount Taxes assessed for 1876		3,788 76—$10,567 72
	CR.	
January 1st 1877. By amount outstanding Taxes January 1, 1877		$6,391 56
By amount Treasurer's receipts		3,570 84
By amount Exonerations and Commission allowed Collectors		264 79
By amount Treasurer's Commission		76 21
By amount in hands of Treasurer at settlement		264 82—$10,567 72
To balance at settlement due state		$264 82

MILITIA FUND.

January 1st 1877. To amount outstanding Taxes January 1st 1876	DR.	134 88— $134 88
	CR.	
By amount outstanding Taxes January 1st 1877		$59 88
By amount Treasurer's Commission		3 77
By amount transferred to county account		71,73— $134,88

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre county do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of Centre county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 19th day of January, A. D. 1877.

WM. McFARLANE, (Seal.)
A. J. GREIST, (Seal.) } Auditors.
J. M. GILLILAND, (Seal.)

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners Pay.

A C Hinton on account balance due		$116 47
Samuel Gramley on account balance due		327 15
J N Hall, services		461 91
Andrew Gregg services		600 87
H A Mingle services		388 69— $1,895 09

Commissioners Clerk.

J S Barnhrat, balance due 1875		$48 89
J S Barnhart services		957 47— $1,006 36

Jury Commissioners.

M Grove for services, 1876	$20 20

County Auditors.

A J Griest for services	$30 00
Jos Gilliland for services	30 00
Wm McFarlane for services	30 00
Jas F Weaver for services as clerk	30 00— $120 00

Improvement and Repairs.

Agnew Moore work Jail as per contract		2,243 77
Geo Tate architect at Jail		187 03
T E Lyman tin pipe and tinning		71 20
Jacob Gordon plastering		28 75
H G Williams painting and papering		85 00
D K Geise repairing lightnig rods at jail		43 00
Car Co lumber for Jail		48 26
Jno Mallery blacksmith work at Jail		12 38
H T Twimire tinning at Jail		54 00
Chas Garner repairs at range Jail		3 00
Geo Weaver hauling range to Jail		1 00
S B Bell repairs at Jail		3 50
James Haley Fixing furnace at jail		1 50
Henry Walker carpenter work		14 98
S A Brew Jail repairs		3 10
H Hoffman carpenter work at Jail		5 37— $2,805 84

Ordinary Expenses.

Nora M'Callister washing for prisoners	127 50
Robert McKnight gas for courthouse and jail	435 00
J R & C T Alexander coal for court house and jail	447 43
J H Dobbins medical service 1876	35 00
J H Dobbins medical services 1876	100,00
B Galbraith on services as janitor and bal	365 00
B Galbraith court Crier	108 00
D S Keller for agricultural Society	100 00
Western penitentiary keeping convicts	378 90
Insane hospital Danville for Insane	1,400 65 5,286 85
Jurors pay	
Assessors for assessing and Registering	1,554 00
Road views	560 35
Election expenses	1,738 87
Refunding unseated lands	1,401 52
Redemption unseated lands	1,081 11
Refunding taxes overpaid	186 36
Constables' pay	439 80
Tipstave pay	360 44
J H Vosburg court reporter	510 00
Insurance on public buildings	55 00
Bridge views and engineers pay at Bridges	170 47
J D Spering on co bridge at Curtin's	1,766 00
H D Yeager on co bridge at Julian	998 99
M W Cowdrie on bridge at Penns Creek	400 00
Premiums on collections	50 00
Commissioners notes paid	9,728 15
Interest on notes and Bonds	2,452 59
Commission on Lunacy	15 00
Commonwealth costs paid	2,088 53
Scalp premiums	844 29
Teachers Institute	187 86
Inquestion dead bodies	62 96
Road damages paid	250 00
B F Shaffer summoning jury Jan 1st 1876	68 80
L W Munson on account	2,000 00
J B Mitchell balance due as treasurer	2,166 08
C M Bower com attorney	75 00
H Y Stitzer stationery bills	107 18
Jno H Morrison for his office	25 00
Jno M Dermot repairs at jail and court house	85 00
D Woodring chandilier at jail	20 62
F McCumsey bill for plastering	3 50
J L Spangler repairing office	8 20
D Garman horse hire 1875	13 50
Commissioners expenses to examing bridges	25 00
Commissioners expenses delivering election papers duplicates &c	137 25
Wm Galbraith plumbing	9 25
W S Wolf repairs to pipe	90
Wm Wetzler Stove and pipe	8 85
J S Mallery repair vault door	1 00
J M Lieb white washing jail	6 50
Wm Mann for pens 4 25 " duplicates 41 25 " Books register's office 25 00	
Wm Mann indictment docket 7 00	77 50
Henry Hoffman desk and stool	8 50
Jno Boal wood for jail	7 00
Rothrock wood for jail	2 00
Jno Lutz wood for jail	2 00
Morris Furey wood for jail	5 00
Wm Spear wood for jail	2 00
J D Shugert wood for jail	39 00
Geo Hays wood for jail	2 00
Wm L Spicer wood for jail	2 00
Wm L Spicer wood for jail	1 50
Jas O'Brian ballot boxes	4 00
A Williams books and stationery	74 05
Adams Express co charges on books &c	1 60
Wilson & Hicks Hardware &c	4 40
T A Hicks & bro hardware	7 70
Hoffer & Kline clothing for prisoners	10 40
Jas O'Brian repairs to furniture	1 00
Crossman grass seed for yard	75
John J Tower handcuffs for jail	32 35
D Bolinger chairs for commissioners office	8 50
W A Tobias lock for recorder's office	1 00
J & J Harris hardware bill	13 26
I Guggenheimer clothing for prisoners	11 63
B L Thomas for pens	2 50
Cleaning office	2 00
G W Foote paper and advertising	4 50
The Deschner repairs to handcuffs &c	5 85
H Hoffman Carpenter work at jail	1 50
John T Johnson stamps and box rent	27 94
Wm Galbraith repairs to wall paper	9 00
W Twitmire repairs to stove &c	6 50
Jacob Shrom binding matting	1 50
Joseph bros bill repairs court room	2 85
Jno Brackbill repairs to chairs	6 00
Doak and Lionberger bill printing C H	13 75
Jno Rote horse hire	2 00
E A Smith tinning at court house roof	3 21
N A Lucas ice for court room	1 50
D M Glenn ice	60
Barbara Smith care of insane pauper	10 50
J S Mallory repairing locks at jail	1 00
L Woods kindling wood court house	2 00
W Porter chopping wood court house	2 00
Penn RR co freight on range	6 70
Spangler & Foster horse hire	50
D A Musser treasurers advertising unseated lands	6 00
Advertising treasurer's sales of land bought by county	390 00
W A Tobias books for Recorder's office	34 00
W A Tobias chattel mortgage index	10 00
W C Heinle work on commonwealth docket	5 00
W Rothrock running county line	8 00
J N Hall an expense of surveyers county lines	70 00
W H Wilkinson	18 00
A Dunlap	6 00
Jos Dovling	35 00
W W Rothrock	8 00
Wm I' Mitchell	20 00
Jno Copenhaver, board of surveyors	55 29 220 29
Foster & Stevenson Election law	1 25
Spangler & Foster horse hire	2 00
T J McCollough horse hire	1 50
H Hartman carpenter work court house	1 84
Jno Kelley load of wood for jail	2 00
Dan'l Garman boarding Jurors	6 00
Joseph bros ticking for jail	7 56
Dan'l Derr gas fixtures	4 50
Order of sertes of 1876 paid	592 40—$42, 956 63
Order road funds unseated lands	4,243 83
Order of poor funds unseated lands	2,468 55
	$6,712 38

Printing Bills.

P Gray Meek on account bill rendered		950 40
E T Tuten on account bill rendered		107 80
Fred Kuntz on account bill rendered		209 60— $1,267 20
Total expenditures		$50,071 32

L. W. MUNSON Sheriff, in account with Centre county:

	DR.	
Jan 4, 1877. To cash on account		$2,000 00
To fine received of Galen Furby		5 60
To two gross pens		2 25
To amount costs and fines collected		218 20
To balance		1,330 11— $3,555 56
Jan 4, 1877.	CR.	
By bill commonwealth docket		201 61
By boarding prisoners		1,815 00
By publishing court proclamations		81 20
By publishing election proclamations		56 20
By taking prisoners to penitentiary		691 00
By desk, beds etc. for jail		38 05
By taking insane persons to asylum		96 00
By borough order		22 50
By summoning jurors		370 00
By watching prisoners 92 nights		184 00— $3,555 56
Balance due Sheriff Munson at settlement		$1,330 11.

STATE OF PA. } SS.
CENTRE CO. }

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre county do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of the assembly entitled "an act relating to counties and townships and county and township offices" we met at the commissioners' office, Bellefonte on the first Monday in January 1877, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.

In Wiltess Whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this nineteenth day of January, A. D., 1877.

W. McFARLANE, (Seal.)
A. J. GREIST, (Seal.) } Auditors.
J. M. GILLILAND (Seal.)

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January 1876 to the first day of January 1877.

Attest, J. NEWLIN HALL,
H. BECK, ANDREW GREGG,
Clerk. H. A. MINGLE,
Commissioners.

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS, Jan. 1, 1877.

1871. H Carten, Bellefonte		$207 28
A J Hassinger Benner		141 88
Jno Shaffer Walker		130 29— $478 95
1872. W Riddles Philipsburg		63 69
Thos Marshall Benner		16 95
J Ward Halfmoon		266 97
David Robb Liberty		14 62
James Gates' Snow Shoe		324 79— $676 92
1873. Charles Brown Bellefonte		360 76
D B Malone Boggs		136 91
L C Rearick Marion		250 07
Jos Ross Spring		162 07
W Riddle Philipsburg		104 08—$1,013 89
1874. Michael Shaffer Walker		106 88
Jos Fox Bellefonte		973 11
W Riddles Philipsburg		957 94
E H Carr Milesburg		267 45
David Lehr Benner		400 35
F Carson Burnside		87 24
F Klerchoff Curtin		123 28
S B Wilson Harris		210 18
W Leathers Howard		233 22
W W Spangler Liberty		102 85
W Cross Halfmoon		8 72
Robt McCormick Potter		376 95
H B Wilcox Rush		558 11
D B Yeager Snowshoe		165 99
Jos Ross Spring		938 79—$4,860 27
1875. O Brown Bellefonte		1,438 68
A J Graham Philipsburg		453 34
J P Shope Milesburg		231 85
W A Allison jr. Howard		122 94
H L Barnhart Boggs		688 98
J B Newcomer Burnside		46 08
J T Lucas Curtin		90 74
D Krebs Ferguson		347 73
Michael Harris Harris		390 27
J M Kline Howard		105 78
D W Kline Huston		179 00
C A Courter Liberty		312 83
Perry Condo Marion		473 53
W Tressler Patton		81 00
H W Wilcox Rush		76 74
James Watson Snow shoe		219 59
J Sweeny Spring		599 33
S Hoover Taylor		102 68
Jesse Swartz Walker		477 66
A J Tate Benner		208 32— $6 557 17
1876. J H Morrison Bellefonte		3,355 80
T M Hall Milesburg		240 86
C Philipsburg		772 59
Conrad Diehl Howard		210 68
S A Martin Unionville		138 02
A Garbrick Benner		1,385 17
W S Loy Burnside		192 42
J C Walker Boggs		856 01
Wm Thompson sr. College		1,974 03
Wm Mann Curtin		291 07
H C Campbell Ferguson		2,705 75
J Krumrine Gregg		2,571 88
J Ketner Haines		1,762 85
J T Stewart Harris		1,544 37
P W Burket Half Moon		698 75
D W Kline Huston		455 88
J M Kline Howard		628 25
J A Stover Liberty		704 02
D Harter Marion		1,240 97
D Kreamer Miles		1,760 49
W J Furst Patton		766 02
W Weiser Penn		1,425 17
G W Koch Potter		3,799 94
F H Dale Rush		678 47
J Null Spring		2,148 60
J Thompson Snow shoe		362 14
W Miller Taylor		276 88
Wm Spotts Union		292 37
J H Beck Walker		1,890 97
H Denning Worth		282 92—$35,293 54
		$48,880 54
In hands of attorneys for collection and not included in above list		943 34

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Jan 1 1877. To notes and bonds due sundry persons	DR.	$48 803 09
To balance due D A Musser at settlement		4,700 53
To balance due L W Munson		1,330 11
To balance due A Gregg commissioner		1 13
To balance due J N Hall commissioner		65 09
To balance due H A Mingle		4 31
By balance P Gray Meek printing		184 60
By ballance due F Kurtz		81 00
By balance due B Galbraith		275 00
By balance due A Williams prothonotary costs		114 00
To balance due H D Yeager on bridge contract		1 01
By balance due B Liggett Jury commissioner		87 68
By amount common wealth costs due sundry persons		405 76
Balance		475 10—$56'518 50
January 1, 1877	CR.	
By amount outstanding taxes		$48,880 54
By amount outstanding taxes unsented lands		4,000 00
By notes held by Commissioners		1,573 04
By amount in hands attorneys for collection		943 34
By amount due from estates boroughs and townships for keeping insane in asylum as below.		
Pasterago estate 70 00		
Rush township 193 25		
Bellefonte boro 219 64		
Harris twp 133 25		
Philipsburg bor 189 81		
Patton twp 238 78		
Huston twp 76 85	$1,121 58—$56,518 50	
Balance to credit of county	$475 10.	feb 8 4t

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—January 19, by Shortlidge & Co.

White wheat, 1 35.
Red " 1 35.
Rye, 55.
Corn, shelled, 45.
Corn, cob, 40.
Oats, 30.
Barley, rye weight, 55.
Cloverseed $9 to $9 25 per 64 pounds.
Potatoes retail, 1 00
Flour per barrel, wholesale, $6 75.
" retail, $7 00
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 10 00.
Cayuga " $9 00.
Anthracite coal on Chestnut per ton at yard, $5 00.
Small stove, " $5 25.
Stove, " $5 25.
Egg, " $5 00.
Broken, " $5 00.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Jan. 31, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, red, $1.35.
Barley, 55.
Corn, 45.
Oats, to 28.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $8.25.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.50.
Butter, 25
Eggs, 30.
Lard 09

PHILADELHHIA.

Penna ex $7 00 @ 7 50. Wheat white, 1 53@1 53; wheat Penna red 1 50. Rye Penna track 75. Clover seed 15 50@16 25 Corn yellow 56@ . Oats western mixed 36@38; western white 40@41.

It cost Berks county $2,597 to conduct the late election.

In 1876 there were 1,953,211 barrels of crude oil refined in Pittsburgh.

Erie county will be 77 years old on the 19th of March next, and it is proposed to celebrate the event in a befitting manner.

Paper & Envelopes.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES at Welch's Cheap Book and Stationery Store No. 1 Humes' Block.

ENVELOPES, 6 cts. PER PACK.
ENVELOPES, 8 cts. PER PACK.
ENVELOPES, 10 cts. PER PACK, BEST QUALITY.

NOTE PAPER, 8 cts. PER QUIRE.
NOTE PAPER, 12 cts. PER QUIRE.
NOTE PAPER, 15 cts. PER QUIRE, BEST QUALITY.

Paper & nvelopes.

22feb 6t

ALWAYS AHEAD!!

Our POPULARITY For Low Prices Is Daily On The Increase.

Having purchased the largest Stock of Goods in our line ever brought to Bellefonte, we are offering extra inducements to buyers.

MEN'S SUITS FOR $5 AND UP. MEN'S OVERCOATS, $3.50 UP.
MUSLINS FROM 5c A YARD UP. LADIES' HOSE, 5c A PAIR UP.
LADIES' COATS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, HATS, AND FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT THE VERY BOTTOM PRICES.

MEN'S BOOTS AT $2 A PAIR. LADIES' FINE SHOES $1 A PAIR.
MEN'S HATS AS LOW AS 75 CENTS. A FULL SUIT OF UNDERWEAR FOR 50c.
AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AT ALL TIMES. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE

GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN--REMEMBER THE PLACE

—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF Apr 27

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

A COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

—o—

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

—o—

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

—o—

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water-back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,

Belle onte, Pa

—Three coverlet looms, two carpet looms with machines and fixings belonging to a carpet weaving shop, for sale cheap. Apply to Wm. Ettinger, Aaronsburg.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE.

If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale, read
Gardening for Profit!
If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read
Practical Floriculture!
If you wish to Garden for Home use only, read
GARDENING FOR PLEASURE!
All by Peter Henderson.
Price $1.50 each, postpaid, by mail.

—o—

Our Combined CATALOGUE, For 1877.
OF
EVERYTHING
For the
GARDEN
Numbering 175 pages, with 1 colored plate, sent
FREE!
to all our customers of past years, or to those who have purchased any of the above books; to others on receipt of 25 cents.

Plain Plant or Seed Catalogues without plate, free to all applicants.
PETER HENDERSON & Co.
Seedsmen, Market Gardeners & Florists.
35 Cortlandt St., New York.
feb 28 1m.

Wolf's Old Stand.

AT

AT CENTRE HALL,

Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.

J. C. MILLER.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)

Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
J. C. MILLER

IRA T. COTTLE.
Fashionable Tailor.
Centre Hall.

Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Flory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

Jas. Harris & Co.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

—o—

HARDWARE,

—o—

IRON, NAILS,

—o—

Paints

—o—

OILS, ETC.,

—o—

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic prices.
H. A. LARRIMER,
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled
His Crocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
No trouble to show Goods.
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. myl8-73tf

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

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Raising Large Crops of Corn.

S. J. Crane, Vineland, N. J., who represented himself as an honest inquirer after the truth, asked permission to propound to the farmers' club the agricultural conundrum, viz.: Why do not some of the members of thought tell how to raise a large crop of Indian corn instead of conjuring up unintelligible and non-practical formulas for making fertilizers which will not return the proprietor as much money as he expended in purchasing the crude chemicals?

It requires not only corn formula, but a vast amount of hard-fisted industry, to raise a satisfactory growth of corn. Before one can produce a bountiful crop of Indian corn the soil must be fattened, especially a soil that has been impoverished by injudicious management. Chemist write on agricultural topics. It is a tedious process to improve land of ordinary fertility so that it will yield one hundred bushels per acre. If the soil is thin or run down, it must have large quantities of barnyard manure worked in; clover or maize, or both, must be plowed under, and the plow, harrow and roller used to turn up, tear in fragments and crush to fine atoms the entire seed bed. Little by little the productiveness of the land will increase by these means; then, when it has been brought up to the point of yielding forty or fifty bushels of shelled corn it will be safe to apply chemical fertilization; for every dollar expended for the required elements will be the means of producing more than thrice its value in the increased yield of corn.

A member added that sufficient plowing enhances the fertility of the soil in a great degree. Especially is this true with cornfields. The more frequently the ground is stirred, if done carefully, so as not to injure the roots, the more rapid will be the growth and the more abundant the yield. Farmers who have tried it affirm that if land is plowed as soon as a crop of grain is taken off, then again in a month or six weeks, and still again in the early winter, plowing a little deeper every time, the benefit to succeeding crops will be equal to a coating of manure. The more finely adhesive soils are pulverized the more readily they appropriate and impart to the plant the nutriment supplied them, whether it is gained from the atmosphere or from fertilizers applied; consequently the policy of frequent plowing as a preparation for the growth of a large corn crop was urged by this member. In green manuring of land he advised the plowing in of rye as very advantageous. The grain should be plowed in about the time that the rye has attained its full growth, but a little before blossoming. It should be rolled down flat first, so as to be readily covered. This process enables the land to be quickly supplied with a large amount of valuable plant food in the organic and mineral elements gained, nearly equal in value to a good dressing of guano. Regarding artificial manure for the corn crop, the member referred to Professor Cook's experiments; the deductions from the results gained by him were that the muriate of potash, applied at the rate of one hundred pounds per acre upon soil of an excellent character, is very effective and may be profitably used; that any other fertilizers than potash salts can be used only at a less upon a corn crop grown upon soil in good condition; that even barnyard manure may be used to excess, and therefore unprofitably, when the soil has been brought by previous good cultivation and fertilizing up to a certain standard of productiveness; that the direct application of barnyard manure to the corn crop is not so effective as applications well incorporated with the soil; that a decaying clover sod furnishes abundant ammonia for a full crop of corn, and, finally, that a previously manured clover sod is the best of all preparation for a corn crop.

Farmers' Club Questions and Answers.

Does rye make good fodder?

Rye for fodder makes probably the best early feed that can be grown, but care must be taken to cut it before it gets ripe or stock will not relish it.

Can fruit trees be grown successfully in wooden troughs?

Very prolific dwarf trees may be produced in wooden troughs in the open air. As in pot culture, so in these troughs, the roots are restricted and an early fruitful condition secured. Farmers who have plenty of land have no need for adopting this mode of culture, but persons in cities have furnished considerable fruit in this way. In latitudes where apricots and nectarines have not time in ordinary orchard culture, an arrangement of this kind on the sheltered side of a garden fence has been introduced with profit.

In what proportions are these troughs or boxes made?

They are usually made with twelve-inch-wide boards for sides and bottom, nailing the sides to the bottom to guard against roots protruding into the soil beneath; these may be of any length; the trees are generally set about three feet apart.

Can anything be done at this season to assist in bringing back a good even growth of grass to a lawn that has become thin?

Yes; give it a top dressing of good stable manure at once. Let it be well laid all over the surface, and have a care that the manure is well rotted. As occasion offers during the winter it should be broken up and manipulated with an iron rake. The object is to distribute it evenly over the entire surface, so that it will settle down and moisten the good roots. When spring opens the rough strawy portions, if any are left, should be removed, otherwise it will interfere with the proper keeping of the surface.

Why are not liquid manures more generally used on farm crops?

The expense of their application on a large scale prevents the extensive use of liquid manures. Their value in floral cultivation is acknowledged by all. In the pot culture of plants, where the amount of soil is limited, when judiciously applied liquid manure is of vast service. Much harm, however, may be occasioned by its indiscriminate use. Healthy and well rooted plants, such as are well supplied with hungry roots but grow slowly for want of nutriment, as orange and lemon trees, etc., for years in the same pot or tub, are greatly benefited by its application.

For what crops are ashes specially beneficial as a fertilizer?

Ashes are among the best of fertilizers for onions. For this crop they should be strewed along the rows, lengthwise, and the cultivator then run between them, or else hoed by hand. Applied to Indian corn, a handful to each hill, immediately before a rain storm or just before a crop is hoed, ashes give good returns. For vines in the garden they are also desirable. Ashes applied to grass lands just after the first crop of hay has been taken off is said to have a fine effect.

Housekeeping Department.

Doors Creaking.—To prevent the creaking of doors apply a little soap to the hinges, or take lard, soap and black lead, equal parts, and apply.

Covering for Jars.—A good waterproof paper for covering jars used in preserving, etc., may be made by brushing over the paper with boiled linseed oil and suspending it over a line until dry.

To Clean Gold Lace.—Gold lace is easily cleaned and restored to its original brightness by rubbing it with a soft brush dipped in roche-alum burnt, sifted to a very fine powder.

Ink Stains.—The best means to remove ink stains from linen or any white material is to immerse the spot in milk and keep it there until the ink disappears, changing the milk when it gets thick.

Relief for Chapped Hands.—Rub strained honey on the backs of the hands immediately after each washing and while wet, then dry off with a soft towel; after two or three applications the hands will become healed and smooth.

Vermicelli Pudding.—Boil two ounces of vermicelli in a pint of new milk till soft, with a little cinnamon; when cold add a quarter of a pint of good cream, five yolks of eggs, a quarter of a pound of butter and a little sugar; bake it.

In the Sandwich Islands the Chinese are called cockroaches.

The Washington National Monument.

Since the first day of January, 1876, when the booming of cannon and ringing of bells announced to the nation that the centennial year of American independence had dawned on the country, there has been a revival of glorious memories and a more intense nationality taken possession of the people. Representatives of foreign governments have visited our shores and joined in our rejoicings. Not only has a more fraternal feeling been extended throughout our own loved land, but a kindlier regard toward distant nations whose citizens have been our guests during this year of jubilee. The International Exposition at Philadelphia has eclipsed anything of the kind ever held, and nothing in the history of the world can compare with it.

During the year the Washington National Monument society has been earnestly and actively engaged in soliciting subscriptions for the completion of the monument, and their efforts have been rewarded by noble responses from all classes and interests. Unlike any other monument ever erected, this will truly be a national one, for the subscribers to it embrace individuals, associations of all kinds, lodges of secret and beneficial societies, banks, military organizations, churches, Sabbath-schools, State legislatures, municipal corporations, and during the last session of Congress, that body made a donation of two hundred thousand dollars, and further co-operated with the society by creating a commission, under whose direction the work is to be prosecuted, consisting of the President of the United States, the supervising architect of the Treasury department, the architect of the United States capitol, the chief of engineers of the United States army and the first vice-president of the Monument society. If the country needed any assurance of the durability of the work it has it in the names of the eminent gentlemen who have been selected for its supervision.

The monument is now 174 feet in height, and has cost, thus far, $230,000. It is estimated that it will take $450,000 to complete it; of this amount the society has in available assets and responsible subscriptions about $300,000, including the Congressional donation.

The monument, when finished, will be at an altitude of 485 feet above the top of the foundation courses, which are 17½ feet above the surface of the ground, thus really making the height 502½ feet. The foundations are laid eighty feet square eight feet below the surface, of solid masonry; the base of the obelisk is fifty-five feet square, with walls fifteen feet thick; the top of the monument will be 36.55 feet square, leaving a chamber on the inside of twenty-five feet square, in which are placed the memorial blocks, so arranged as to face the winding stairway that they can readily be seen by visitors. The memorial blocks are presented by the States, Territories, municipalities, organizations, individuals and foreign countries. Forty have already been placed in position and eighty-five are yet in the lapidarium. We give our readers a description of a few of the most interesting ones: Block of trap rock, four feet by three feet, on which, in raised letters, is: "Delaware—First to adopt, will be the last to desert the Constitution." Block of limestone, four feet by two feet; "Indiana—Knows no North, no South—nothing but the Union." Block of limestone, four feet by two; "Illinois—State Sovereignty—National Union." Block of marble, four feet by two feet; "South Carolina—*Anamis Opibusque Parati*, July 4, 1776—*Dum spiro spero spes*—South Carolina." Block of granite, six feet by six feet; "Massachusetts—*Ense Petit, Placidam Sub Libertate Quietam.*" Block of florid marble, four feet by two; "State of Florida—In God is our Trust—Florida Sees in His Councils Safety, in His Life an Example, in His Memory a Perpetual Bond of Union." Block of brownstone, four feet by two feet; "New Jersey—Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776; Monmouth, June 28, 1778; Princeton, January 3, 1777; Springfield, June, 23, 1780—Liberty and Prosperity." Block of granite, four feet by two feet; "Virginia—Who gave Washington to America, gives this granite for his monument." Block of marble, six feet by two feet six inches; "City of Washington to its founder." Block of marble, six feet by three feet; "Maryland—The memorial of her regrets for the Father of his Country, and of her cordial habitual and immovable attachment to the American Union." Block of granite, four feet by two feet six inches by three feet six inches; "*Sient Patribus Sit Dens Nobis Bostonio Condita*, A. D. 1860; *Civitas Regimine Donata*, A. D. 1822." Block of marble, four feet six inches by three feet six inches; "From Vermont (coat of arms of the State in bass relief)—Freedom and Unity." Block of variegated marble, four feet by two feet; "Tennessee—The Federal Union, it must be preserved." Block of marble, three feet by two feet; "From Utah Territory (coat of arms in bass relief)—Holiness to the Lord." Block of copper ore, four feet by two feet six inches (almost pure copper, weighing 2,100 pounds, bearing the coat of arms of the State and inscription in solid silver letters); "Michigan—An emblem of her trust in the Union." Block of Indian pipe clay, two feet by one foot six inches; "The State of Minnesota." Other blocks simply bear the names of the States and Territories presenting them. Block of marble, five by two feet; "Presented by the German Benevolent Society of the city of Washington, D. C., instituted Oct. 3, 1826, incorporated July 27, 1842, as a memento of the veneration of its members for the Father of his Country." Block of marble, six by three feet; "Association of Journeymen Stonecutters of Philadelphia—United we Stand." Block of marble, five and one-half by two and one-half feet; "Grand Lodge of Masons, District of Columbia—Our brother, George Washington." Block of brownstone, four by two feet; "I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New Jersey—To the memory of Washington, the Father of his Country. We command you to visit the sick, help the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan. February 22, 1851." Block of marble, four by two feet; "United Sons of America, instituted 1845, Pennsylvania—" *Usque Ad Mortem Cente Cante Firme.*" Block of limestone, four by two feet; "Indiana—In God we trust. Constitutional liberty—the earth for its domain and eternity for its duration." Block of marble, four by three feet; "Hibernia society of Baltimore (with list of officers in 1853—American eagle in bass relief holding in its beak a scroll with the words '*E Pluribus Unum*,' over the harp of Erin). *Memor et Fidelis.*" Block of marble, five and one-half by three feet; "From the Sabbath-school children of the M. E. church in the city and district of Philadelphia, July 4, 1853. A preached gospel—A free press—Washington—we revere his memory" (open Bible in bass relief with extracts from Luke xviii., 16, Prov. xxii., 11). Block of white marble, six by four feet; Presented by the Fire Department of Philadelphia. (Scene in bass relief—Fairmount waterworks in the distance; engine, hose carriage, hook and ladder, and firemen in the foreground, and this flanked on either side by blocks of marble four by three feet each, containing a complete list of all fire, hose and hook and ladder companies of the city of Philadelphia, Frankfort and Germantown at the time of presentation.) Block of white marble, six feet eight inches high by four feet three inches wide. "Continental Guards of New Orleans" (this is a beautiful piece of work, with the coat of arms of Louisiana and the full list of the names of the officers, privates and honorary members cut in and gilded, with the date of presentation—Feb. 22, 1856). Block of marble, five and one-third by three and one-half feet; "From the Templars of Honor and temperance organizations—Dec., 1845. (An American eagle in bass relief with scroll in its beak, inscribed thereon—'Truth, Purity and Fidelity our pledges.') We will not make, buy, sell or use as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, cider or any other alcoholic liquors, and will discountenance their manufacture, traffic and use, and this pledge we will maintain until the end of life." Block of granite, four by two feet; "From the home of Stark by the ladies of Manchester, N. H." Block of marble, four by two and one-half feet; "From the citizens of Alexandria, Va., the descendents of the neighbors and friends of Washington." Block of marble, four by three feet; "From ladies and gentlemen of the dramatic profession of America." (Bust of Shakespeare in bass relief and above it the inscription: "All that live must die.") Block of marble, five and one-half by three and one-fourth; "From employees of R. Norris & Son, locomotive works, Philadelphia, Pa." (With locomotive, a beautiful piece of work, cut in bass relief.) Block of marble, four by four feet; "The Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. O. F." (Most elaborately carved with emblems of the order in bass relief, and inscription: "We command you to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan.") Block of marble, six by three; "From Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania—The surest safeguard of the liberties of our country is total abstinence from all that intoxicates." Block of variegated marble, six by four; "I. O. O. F.—A tribute of veneration and gratitude from the subordinate lodges of the I. O. O. F. of the city and county of Philadelphia, in commemoration of the devoted patriotism, the exalted virtues and the illustrious deeds of him whose memory is an adamantine link in the National Union" (with the numbers of the seventy-two lodges and encampments contributing, and motto: "Equality our platform, benevolence our duty, universal fraternity our aim."). Block of fossiliferous marble from the bed of the Ohio river at Cincinnati; "Presented by the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati. Organized A. D. 1835—1853. 2,400 members—Proud to honor Washington, contributes its humble quota to the swelling tide of national gratitude. Ohio, first born of the ordinance of '87, every pulsation of the heart beats high and strong for liberty and for the Union." (The splendid block was presented during the past year.) Block of marble, four by two; "Cherokee nation." Block of bluestone, five by two; "From Braddock's field." Block of marble, four by two; "From the New England Society—Canada." Block of marble, four by two; "From the Dochoo islands." Block of marble, four by two; "From the temple of Esculapius, island of Paros. Presented by the officers of the United States steamer Saranac." Block of marble, three by two; "From the ruins of ancient Carthage. Presented by D. A. Porter Heah." Block of marble, with a carved Egyptian head set in, said to have been carved by the Egyptians for the temple erected in honor of Augustus, on the banks of the Nile, brought from there by J. A. Lehman and presented as an offering of his veneration for Washington." Block of marble; "From Japan" (translation of inscription); "Exported from the harbor of Simoda in the inprovence of Idsa, the fifth month of the year Ansey Tora, April, 1853." Block of variegated marble, four feet five inches high by three feet five inches wide. "From China" (translation of inscription)—"It is evident Washington was a remarkable man. In devising plans he was more decided than Fooking or Woo Shang wielding his four-footed falcon. He extended the frontier thousands of miles, refused to usurp the royal dignity, or transmit it to his posterity. In ruling the State he promoted good customs and did not depend on military merit; in this he differed from all nations. Who would not call him a hero among the people of the great West? Can any one fail to pronounce Washington peerless? The United States of America, promotive of national happiness generally and extensively, the like of such a nation does not exist either in ancient or modern times." Block of fine white marble, five by two and one-half feet. Blue facing, raised gilt characters and highly ornamented. Presented by the sultan of Turkey—(translation of inscription)—"In order to strengthen the friendship existing between the two countries Abdul Majid Khan has had his name also written on the monument of Washington." These words from a chronogom 1269-1779 of the Hedjira—on the upper part is the monogram containing "Abdul Majid, son of Mahmoud Khan." In the corner: "Written by the court poet Mustapha Izyit." Block of lava, three feet by two; "From Vesuvius by George Wm. Torrell." Block of marble, three feet eight by two; "Presented by the Governor and Commune of the islands of Peros and Naxos, Grecian Archipelago, Aug. 13, 1855." Block of mottled granite, five feet by three and a half; "To the memory of Washington—The Free Swiss Confederation, MDCCCLII." Block of fine white marble, four feet by three, from Greece. The Greek characters translated read: "To George Washington, the General, the Ruler, the Patriot, the Citizen of the New and Illustrious Liberty, the land of Solon, Themistocles and Pericles, the mother of ancient liberty, sends this ancient stone as a testimony of honor and admiration from the Parthenon." Block of red granite, four feet by two; "Washington Dem Grossen Guten und Gerechten Das Befreundete—Bremen."

We regret that space prevents a description of all the blocks presented. The history of mankind affords no parallel to this most noble work, which, when completed, will be the highest structure ever erected, and stand as a tribute of a republic's love, admiration and gratitude toward him who, under the providence of God, was the chief author of its freedom, its dignity and its happiness. There is needed to complete the work about $150,000. The Monument society has had prepared a design of the monument, twenty-four by nineteen inches, showing it as it now stands and what it will be when finished, and on the same plate the terminations and heights of other prominent structures in the world, drawn to a scale as in comparison with the monument, making a beautiful and historical picture. That the contributors to the monument fund may have something to show their personal identity with the work, all subscriptions of fifty cents or over are acknowledged by the society with one of these designs, giving the name of the contributor and amount contributed.

The Monument society appeals to the country to make up the amount needed to fully complete the monument. Certainly there is no one in Free America too poor to send their offerings of fifty cents to show their gratitude to Washington for the inestimable blessings we as a people enjoy, which are mainly due to his disinterested and self-sacrificing patriotism. No more glorious page of centennial history can be written than that full provision was made in this glad year of the nation's jubilee for the finishing of this proud monument. Let the people everywhere, throughout all sections of our country, come together in the closing days of this hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and rallying around the name of Washington, send their offerings for the completion of the greatest and most noble undertaking the world has ever known.

The officers of the Monument society are: U. S. Grant, President of the United States, *ex-officio* President; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and W. W. Corcoran, Vice-Presidents; J. B. H. Smith, Treasurer; John B. Blake, Secretary. All contributions should be sent to John B. Blake, Secretary Washington National Monument Society, Washington, D. C., who will make acknowledgement as stated above.

That Settled It.—At a village in Durham, England, recently, two miners were heard in hot dispute on the knotty point whether a certain companion of theirs was married to the female who had the honor of sharing his bed and board. The following was the closing exchanges of the colloquy: "Wey, Jack, man, aa tell thoo thor not married. Aa knaa nicely." "But they are; aa can tell thoo for a sartinty, Wey man, didn't aa see him hoy a glass a her? De ye' think he'd do that if they warn't married?"

The opinion that Weddings day follows appropriately after Choose day is put forth with due diffidence by the Philadelphia *Bulletin*.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The general superintendent of the Lake Shore road testified that evidence went to show that eighty persons lost their lives and sixty-nine were rescued from the ruins of the Ashtabula bridge. He contradicted the report of his having forbidden the use of water on the burning cars..... Many letters having been stolen while passing through Connecticut, detectives were set to work to discover the offender, and arrested the postmaster at Southington, R. S. Blouch, a hitherto highly respected citizen, who confessed his crime..... A collision between a freight and a coal train on the St. Louis and Southeastern railroad caused the instant death of Frank Wilson, a brakeman, and severe injuries to the engineer and several brakemen. The Apache Indians have committed many depredations of late in southeastern Arizona, and Gov. Safford, in a message to the legislature deprecates the inefficient movements of the regular troops and suggests that the legislature memorialize Congress to furnish money to equip and pay a band of border scouts and Indian fighters, who would soon put an end to the outrages. If something is not done soon, the governor fears that portions of Arizona will have to be abandoned by the settlers..... The smallpox deaths in London are on the increase—103 occurring in one week..... Three men were instantly killed and seriously injured in an iron mine at Hensingerville, Pa., by earth caving in upon them..... Rear Admiral James Alden died in San Francisco of congestion of the brain..... A mail bag containing $25,000 in checks and drafts was stolen between Newport Ky., and Cincinnati. No clue has been obtained as to the robber.

The Susquehanna Coal Co. lost five buildings at Nanticoke, Pa., by an incendiary fire. Loss, $50,000..... Investigation into the affairs of the broken bank at Franklin, Ind., develops the fact that Cashier Taylor had been embezzling money for years past, and falsifying his books to cover his rascalities. The total amount embezzled foots up $140,000—being the entire proceeds of the institution. Chicago speculators and dealers were swindled between New port Ky., and Cincinnati. No clue has been obtained as to the robber.

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A dispatch from Calcutta, India, reports that a gunpowder explosion has occurred at Adhemabed, by which fifty persons were killed and a large number wounded..... Intense excitement between Charles and George Seifert, brothers, in Etnaborough, Pa., George drew a revolver and shot Charles in the breast, inflicting a wound which resulted in his death in a short time. George then turned the weapon on Scotch surgeon, and sergeant surgeon to Victoria, died in London, aged sixty-nine. He was an eminent author on surgery..... Four men were killed and three wounded by the explosion of a powder mill near Lowell, Mass., in Somerville, Ind..... The noted Sioux chief, Spotted Tail, selected a bodyguard of two hundred picked warriors from among the agency Indians and started for the hostile Sioux camp, the capacity of parlor cars, and the British vessel Arminta arrived at Brooklyn, N. Y., from Calcutta, short four seamen, who were washed overboard in a cyclone.

All the United States mints are over crowded with work, and it will take a full year longer to complete the $50,000,000 of silver money authorized by Congress..... Judgment has been entered against Mr. Belknap, by order of the attorney-general, and with Gen. Grant's approval..... An armed mob broke into a jail at Wilksboro, N. C., and liberated three illicit distillers confined therein..... The famous shorthorn cow, Tenth Duchess of Geneva, died recently at Wm. Cook & Bro's stock farm, Bird Bective at New York Mills, in the State of New York, in 1873, for over $30,000..... A grand ball was given at Norfolk, Va., in honor of Alexis and the other officers of the Russian navy..... Wm. Cook, of Beverly township, Canada, shot his daughter, aged twenty-four years, and afterward blew his own brains out..... Samuel Cantrell, a wealthy New York boot and shoe dealer, committed suicide by shooting himself after an inability to meet what was poverty stricken..... August Quack, of Quack & Burger, cotton brokers of New York city, is a runaway defaulter. He induced the confidential clerk of a large house to join in his speculations, and also did after becoming a defaulter to the amount of $4,000..... Queen Victoria opened the British parliament in person. In her speech she expressed hopes of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question. Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes died in Washington, aged seventy-six, after fifty years active service. He was the officer who captured Mason and Slidell during the late war..... Lego & Bros. lithographic establishment in Cincinnati, city and State, burned. Loss, $30,000..... The Tennessee State Senate concurred in the House resolution directing the comptroller and treasurer to suspend the payment of interest on the State bonded debt.

Charles Henry Simpson and Martin Henry, both colored men, were convicted on circumstantial evidence at Somerset, Pulaski county, Md., for the murder of John W. Everett, in July, 1876..... Cushion, Kirk & McLean, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes in Chicago, have failed, with liabilities amounting to $22,000 and assets figuring at $100,000..... Of the nine men comprising the crew of the oyster schooner Laura, which was lost near Annapolis, Md., eight of the bodies were recovered..... Cashier Taylor, of the broken Franklin (Ind.) bank, who was a fugitive defaulter, returned to the town last Saturday, and when discovered in the morning was in a critical condition through sickness. No money was found with him..... A verdict for $22,000 was given in the Lake City case against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad company to reimburse the United States government, said bonds were issued to the companies named in the bill of the Judiciary committee, amounting to about $64,000,000. The government had paid interest on them to the amount of about $34,000,000. Of this we had been reimbursed but about $7,000,000, leaving the amount actually advanced to date, and that nothing in the shape of delay, in whatever form presented, could now arrest the wheels of its decision.

The debate closed after many exciting speeches on both sides, and the House proceeded to vote on the question. The amendment offered by Mr. Hale was rejected—yeas, 97; nays, 167—and the original resolution offered by Mr. Field was adopted by yeas, 168; nays, 103; a party vote, except that Mr. Whitehouse, of New York, voted with the Republicans. It was then ordered, on motion of Mr. Field, that the clerk inform the Senate of the action of the House, and also that the House is now ready to meet the Senate in the hall of the House.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

Mr. Adams, clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and announced the decision of the House that the votes of the state of Florida shall not proceed in conformity with the decision of the Electoral commission, and also notified the Senate that the House was now ready to meet the Senate in joint meeting. The senators then proceeded to the hall of the House, and took their places. As soon as order was restored, the presiding officer, Mr. Ferry, arose and said:

"The joint meeting of Congress resumes its session. The two houses separately have considered and determined the objection submitted by a member of the House to the decision of the commission on the certificates from the State of Florida. The clerk of the Senate will now read the decision of the two houses."

The decision of the Senate having been read by its clerk, and that of the House by the clerk, the presiding officer said:

"The two houses not concurring in ordering otherwise, the decision of the commission will stand unreversed. The counting will now proceed in conformity with the decision of the commission. The tellers will announce the vote of Florida.

Senator Allison, one of the tellers, thereupon announced that the State of Florida had given four votes for R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, as President, and four votes for William A. Wheeler, of New York, as Vice-President.

The Vice-President then proceeded to open the certificates and announce the votes. Georgia, eleven votes for Tilden; Illinois, seventeen votes for Hayes; Indiana, fifteen votes for Tilden; Iowa, eleven votes for Hayes; Kansas, five votes for Hayes; and Kentucky, twelve votes for Tilden.

When the certificate from the State of Louisiana, showing eight votes for Hayes and Wheeler, the presiding officer announcing that the certificate had been received by mail, and that no corresponding one had been received by messenger, the messenger appointed for that purpose was Thomas C. Anderson, of the returning board. This was authenticated by Kellogg as governor, he being himself one of the electors.

The certificate having been read, the presiding officer handed to the tellers another certificate from the same State, with a corresponding one received by mail, showing eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks. This was authenticated by Governor Nicholls as governor of the State. Still a third certificate was opened and read, a corresponding one having been received by mail, with votes for Hayes and Wheeler, authenticated by Desdunde, secretary of State.

Senator Edmunds, in a burlesque, every name in it being that of John Smith, was read, creating comment and indignation.

Senator McDonald (Dem.), of Indiana, rose and submitted an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificate. The objection was based on the ground that the Hayes electors had not been duly elected, and that their election had been certified by William P. Kellogg, who claimed to be, but in fact was not, governor of the State of Louisiana; that the returning board of said State was illegally constituted, for the reason that the laws of Louisiana conferred no power on the said board to canvass or compile the votes for electors; that the said board constituted but four of the five persons required by law; that those four were of the same political party, and that there was a vacancy in said board which the four members had refused to fill; that the four members of said returning board had full knowledge that a true canvass of the votes of the people would have shown that the Tilden electors had been duly elected; that said board had offered for money to sell the vote of Louisiana; and that A. B. Levisee and O. H. Brewster of the Republican electors had offered to sell the votes of their appointment as electors.

The objection is signed by Senators McDonald (Ind.), Stevenson (Ky.), Saulsbury (Del.), Bayard (Del.), Eaton (Conn.), and Representatives Jenks (Pa.), Gibson (La.), Tucker (Va.), Levy (La.), Ellis (La.), and Morrison (Ill.).

Mr. Gibson (Dem.), of Louisiana, also sent up objections to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, because: First, the government of Louisiana was not republican in form; second, no canvass was made on which the certificates of election were issued; third, any alleged canvass of the votes was an act of usurpation, fraudulent and void; fourth, some of the electors were ineligible by the laws of Louisiana, and were disqualified from being electors as holding state offices, Kellogg being acting *de facto* governor; Jeffries, supervisor of registration for the parish of Point Coupee; Marks, district attorney; and Burch, auditor of the State Senate; a member of the board of control of the State penitentiary; an administrator of the deaf and dumb asylum and treasurer of the charity board of East Baton Rouge; fifth, because Jefferson Davis was disqualified under the thirteenth section of the act of the Legislature, passed July 24, 1874, which provides that no supervisor of registration shall be eligible to any office at the election; and because Jeffries, the supervisor of registration was at the last election of the parish of registration for the parish of Point Coupee.

This objection is signed by Senators Saulsbury, McDonald and Kernan, and by Representatives Jenks, Tucker, Gibson, Field, Levy and Egbert.

Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York, submitted further objections to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, on the ground that the electors were not elected as provided by the Legislature.

Mr. Howe (Rep.), of Wisconsin, submitted objections to the Tilden and Hendricks certificates, on the ground that there was no evidence that Bloomer had been appointed in such manner as the Legislature directed, but that there was evidence conclusive in law that neither of them had been so appointed; also on the ground that there was no evidence that McEnery was governor of Louisiana in the year 1876, while there was conclusive evidence that Kellogg was, during the year 1876, and for several years prior thereto governor of that State, and that he was recognized as such by the judicial and legislative departments of Louisiana, and by all the departments of the government of the United States.

The presiding officer—"Are there further objections to the State of Louisiana?" (After a pause.) There being no further objection all of the certificates from that State, with the papers accompanying the same, together with the objections, will be now submitted to the Electoral commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber."

The Senate thereupon withdrew.

The Electoral Tribunal.

After a secret session the doors were thrown open. The following is a copy of the minute on the official record of the commission:

On motion of Mr. Justice Miller,

Ordered, That no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the president of the Senate, with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

NAYS—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

And the vote of the State of Florida on the first certificate, every name in it being that of John Smith, was read, creating comment and indignation.

Senator McDonald (Dem.), of Indiana, rose and submitted an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificate. The objection was based on the ground that the Hayes electors had not been duly elected, and that their election had been certified by William P. Kellogg, who claimed to be, but in fact was not, governor of the State of Louisiana; that the returning board of said State was illegally constituted, for the reason that the laws of Louisiana conferred no power on the said board to canvass or compile the votes for electors; that the said board constituted but four of the five persons required by law; that those four were of the same political party, and that there was a vacancy in said board which the four members had refused to fill; that the four members of said returning board had full knowledge that a true canvass of the votes of the people would have shown that the Tilden electors had been duly elected; that said board had offered for money to sell the vote of Louisiana; and that A. B. Levisee and O. H. Brewster of the Republican electors had offered to sell the votes of their appointment as electors.

The objection is signed by Senators McDonald (Ind.), Stevenson (Ky.), Saulsbury (Del.), Bayard (Del.), Eaton (Conn.), and Representatives Jenks (Pa.), Gibson (La.), Tucker (Va.), Levy (La.), Ellis (La.), and Morrison (Ill.).

Mr. Gibson (Dem.), of Louisiana, also sent up objections to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, because: First, the government of Louisiana was not republican in form; second, no canvass was made on which the certificates of election were issued; third, any alleged canvass of the votes was an act of usurpation, fraudulent and void; fourth, some of the electors were ineligible by the laws of Louisiana, and were disqualified from being electors as holding state offices, Kellogg being acting *de facto* governor; Jeffries, supervisor of registration for the parish of Point Coupee; Marks, district attorney; and Burch, auditor of the State Senate; a member of the board of control of the State penitentiary; an administrator of the deaf and dumb asylum and treasurer of the charity board of East Baton Rouge; fifth, because Jefferson Davis was disqualified under the thirteenth section of the act of the Legislature, passed July 24, 1874, which provides that no supervisor of registration shall be eligible to any office at the election; and because Jeffries, the supervisor of registration was at the last election of the parish of Point Coupee.

This objection is signed by Senators Saulsbury, McDonald and Kernan, and by Representatives Jenks, Tucker, Gibson, Field, Levy and Egbert.

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The presiding officer—"Are there further objections to the State of Louisiana?" (After a pause.) There being no further objection all of the certificates from that State, with the papers accompanying the same, together with the objections, will be now submitted to the Electoral commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber."

The Senate thereupon withdrew.

The Electoral Tribunal.

After a secret session the doors were thrown open. The following is a copy of the minute on the official record of the commission:

On motion of Mr. Justice Miller,

Ordered, That no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the president of the Senate, with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

NAYS—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

On motion of Mr. Abbott,

Resolved, That in the case of Florida this commission will receive the evidence relating to the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys, one of the persons named in certificate number one as elector.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—8.

NAYS—Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—7.

The secretary of the commission was instructed to inform the commission that the evidence that the commission was prepared to hear argument on the question of the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys as an elector.

Mr. Humphreys is one of the Republican electors, and the question raised as to his eligibility is that he was, at the date of his election, a United States shipping commissioner, which is alleged to be such an office of trust and profit as to disqualify him from acting as elector, but which office, it is asserted by the Republicans, he resigned before the election.

The commission by their decision have before them in the Florida case three sets of papers, namely: First, the certificate of the Hayes electors; second, that of the Tilden electors, and third, the paper containing the record of the circuit court of Florida on the *quo warranto* and the subsequent action of the legislature of that State.

The arguments on the question of eligibility on the Democratic side were made by Judge Hoadley, of Ohio, Judge Ashbel Green, of New Jersey, and Richard T. Merrick, of Washington. Judge Hoadley insisted that the question of Humphreys' eligibility turns upon the acceptance of his resignation by Judge Woods of the United States circuit court for the district of Florida. Humphreys asserts that he resigned on the fifth of October, and that Judge Woods accepted his resignation, and designated the collector of the port of Pensacola as the proper person to fulfill the duties of the office until his successor should be appointed. At the time Humphreys' resignation was sent to Judge Woods, the latter was in Newark, Ohio, and from that point wrote to Humphreys, acknowledging the receipt of his resignation and transmitting to him his acceptation of the same. The point made by Democratic counsel is that the appointment of shipping commissioner was made by the circuit court; that Judge Woods is not the circuit court; that the court is not held in Newark, Ohio; that the matter of resignation and the acceptation thereof has never been spread upon the record of the court, and that the successor of Humphreys has never been appointed by the court. The other counsel on the same side discussed generally the value as evidence of the three different certificates made by the Republican and Democratic electors, and dwelt at some length upon the decision of the supreme court of that State on the mandamus case brought by Drew against Stearns, and also the *quo warranto* proceedings instituted by the Democratic electors.

Judge Shellabarger and Mr. Evarts followed for the Republicans, and Mr. Merrick closed for the Democrats. Judge Shellabarger observed that the electors exercised an act of government which necessarily terminated on the day when they cast their votes. Mr. Evarts discussed the eligibility question and the question of validity in the Tilden returns.

The Florida case was formally decided by the Electoral commission after an all day debate in executive session, by a decision proposing that the Democratic electors be declared elected was voted down by a vote of 8 to 7, and a resolution declaring the Hayes electors legally elected was passed by the same vote of 8 to 7—the members voting in each case being the same as on the previous day. After a recess of an hour the decision was read and signed by the eight members who voted in its favor. The decision briefly sets forth:

First—That the commission cannot entertain evidence outside of the certificate of the governor as founded upon the determination of the board of State canvassers.

Second—That the action of a State by its legislature or court, taken after the electors had cast their votes, cannot be considered as determining who were appointed electors.

Third—The evidence presented does not